



**B.C. supercop
crashes, burns
through family
money P.42**

**VEGAN
HELL**
P.54

A \$4.1-MILLION FINK
The informant in
Canada's biggest terrorism
case strikes it rich P.20

**WHY
PARENTS
CAN'T
SAY NO**
P.18

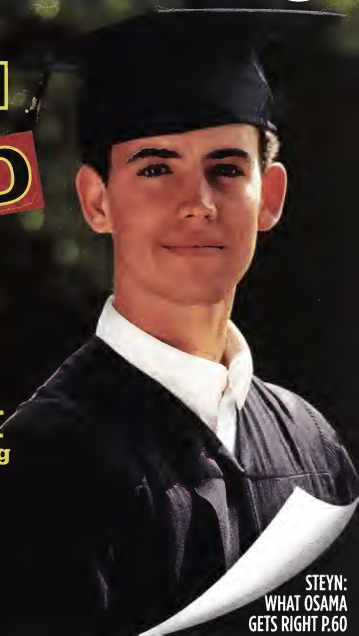


MACLEAN'S

FEB.
12th
2007

U FRAUD

**With more than half of
Canadian university
students cheating,
all degrees are tainted.
It's a national scandal.
Why aren't schools doing
more about it? P.32**



**STEYN:
WHAT OSAMA
GETS RIGHT P.60**

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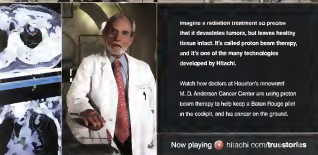


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THIS WEEK

Columns

18 CAPITAL DIARY

Michael Rachlin on how the leaders we've decided out for their first day back in Parliament—lots of gossip and one too-short haircut

12 PAUL WELLS

Stephen Harper's Tories learn to be sitting pretty for now. And why not? They've got Jack Layton and the NDP to prep them up

16 ANDREW POTTER

Disaster emergency planning: we're as careful as ever. It's called "wakeup-happen-stuff," and we're doomed to be its indefinite victim

National

20 THE \$4.2-BILLION BAT

What is the cost of preventing a terrorist attack on Canadian soil? For the RCMP it's \$4.2 million, the amount paid to the secret informant who helped track last summer's alleged terrorist ring

22 NO CLEAR SIGNAL

Canadian broadcasters facing fierce competition for viewers from satellite TV and the Internet are purchasing the Tories to take a stand on how much public money the CBC should get

World

28 ISLAND FINDS PEACE

Northern Ireland's warring factions are on the brink of compromise, but after 25 years of bloodshed, will a joint Protestant-Catholic government really work?

27 SAYS TO RICHES

Gayane, one of South America's poorest nations, may be sitting on billions in oil. But a territorial dispute with neighbouring Bolivia has stalled exploration

MACLEAN'S

VOLUME 100 NUMBER 6, FEBRUARY 12, 2007 • \$5.00

4 From the Editors 6 Mail Bag

10 Screen City

18 Interview David Walsh talks to Kate Fabian

FEBRUARY 12-19, 2007



THE BACK PAGES

54 Taste

The wild world of Quebec cuisine

56 TV

Why TV stars need to watch their words

59 Music

Live from the steps of a baroque church: the Arcade Fire

60 Sports

A critique of America from the pharos would be consultant

62 Blogs

Alberta's John Mitchell is having fun with her new blog

65 Exhibit

The Canadian War Museum offers a glimpse into Afghanistan

68 Pictorial

What it would be like to live in Shining Arm World

67 Recommended List

Vancouver's bygone days: ugly tomatoes and Blue Party

68 The Book

Howard Mackay 1932-2007

Reviews

30 MISSING OUT ON CHINA
Canada could have the No. 1 natural resources exchange, but while New York and London chase mineral-rich Chinese companies, the TSX plays hard to get

Education

32 COVER STORY U OF CHEATING

More than half of Canadian university students cheat, and many go on to take shortcuts in the workplace, potentially leaving our health-and-wealth-at serious risk

Crime

38 WHAT THE JURY SAW

A summary of the Robert Pickton tapes shows how police used inequality and aggression in initial interviews with him. Trying to build support and determine a motive

Health

41 LIFE-SAVING SICKNESS

New evolutionary medicine suggests that disease is humankind's friend, arising from survival during famines, plagues and climate change

Profile

42 FALL OF A SUPERGOOP

One of Vancouver's finest Bill Chu had a stellar career. So how did this elite anti-espionage cop become a convicted spy? **BY JAMES MCKAY**

Sports

51 BIG GAME, BIG MONEY

There will be \$5 billion in bets riding on the Super Bowl. Including one on the colour of Gaborone dumped on the winning coach

Newsletters

52 THE CULTURAL CURSE

Charles Clarke gets excited to stamp for White House. Angling from YouTube stars to share the wealth and glory could be up for your laughter

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If HONC is done, honorable students will be awarded by the cheating majority

Universities simply have to do better

Every year, usually in the spring, some 150,000 Canadian students don gowns and mortar boards to participate in university graduation ceremonies. They sit in rows awaiting their turn to march in processions and receive from their dignified or gowned state word of congratulations and a diploma attesting to their accomplishments. The language on the diploma varies from instruction to instruction, but commonly it "certifies" that the graduate has "fulfilled the requirements of the university" and has been "admitted under the authority of the governing council to the degree"—say, bachelor of arts—"in various wherof we have have subscribed our names and affixed the academic seal."

What that means in simpler language, is that the top officials of the university have put their own credibility on the line in confirmation of each graduate's suitability and achievement. Much of the grandeur of the graduation ceremony is rooted in this solemn act of certification. It's difficult to take it all very seriously, however, when you know half the students have cheated on the way to the podium and that the university

is giving them their paper regardless.

Cheating by university students can take many forms, from passing off copied work as original, to cribbing and copying during exams. According to a large-scale survey last year of 21 Canadian universities by Univer-

AN EMPLOYER WANTS TO TAKE FOR GRANTED THAT A JOB APPLICANT DIDN'T PLAGIARIZE HIS ESSAYS

sity of Guelph and Rutgers University researchers, it is as commonplace as legumes and all-nighters. As detailed in this week's cover story (page 22), a whopping 51 per cent of the 15,000 students surveyed admitted to some cheating on written work, 35 per cent acknowledged cheating during exams, and these results are arguably a low-ball estimate. Between 1963 and 1969, the incidence of self-reported cheating doubled, according to U.S. data, while another study covering 1994 to 2005 found the number of students who admitted to copying entire passages into essays without attribution had quadrupled to 80 per cent.

There are many theories as to why students cheat. Some suggest a social learning around rule-breaking. Some emphasize high-

ered competition for jobs on graduation. Others point to larger class sizes and the proliferation of electronic devices that make it easier to cheat. There is some merit to all of these arguments, but the crucial focus for any discussion of academic cheating must be the institutions themselves.

In the universities, after all, that "certify" their graduates. We need to be able to trust our universities. An employer wants to take for granted that the job applicant before him didn't cut and paste his essays from online sources. A hospital wants to take comfort from those impressive diplomas on the wall behind the doctor, and doesn't want to worry that he snuck a crib sheet into his final exams.

University administrators who miffed us on the importance of academic integrity, but the fact is that few of them are moving swiftly to correct their cheating problem. Offences are observed and ignored. Processes developed to deal with subjects are bypassed. Punishments, on the infrequent occasions they are imposed, tend to be light. Simple methods of enforcement are proven to produce cheating are inexplicably out of use.

Universities have to do better, for their own sake, and for the sake of all who rely upon their certificates. If they do not take aggressive steps to ensure the quality of their graduates, we will all suffer. Honourable students will be accused by the acts of the cheating majority. Employers will come to regard university degrees as less relevant. The element of trust that underlies all of our social institutions will be damaged. As one strategy expert puts it, "We operate almost exclusively in a world of assumed trust. When I drive over a bridge, I don't think about whether or not the engineers properly considered or whether the inspectors took a bribe. I trust it's not going to collapse. We couldn't live on a species without that level of trust."

because we wouldn't be able to put and trust in front of the other." There's a lot at stake.

THIS MAGAZINE has consistently supported Canada's troops in Afghanistan. Several times over the past years we have used this space to argue the necessity and propriety of our "graveyard duty" in that country. As part of Operation Enduring Freedom, we gave away nearly 10,000 magazines in Christmas packages to the soldiers. Since then, we have been providing free copies of each issue to the Canadian Forces Personnel Support Agency for distribution in Afghanistan. Like the Kandahar Times-Herald and the Afghan New York Times, we have been pleased to provide a bit of home for our troops overseas. ■

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'Now we have another baby-boomer legacy: senior divorce. When is this generation ever going to grow up?'

LATE-LIFE DIVORCE

I THINK THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT has increased the incidence of marriage ("The 27-year itch," Cover, Jan. 19). Modern women are independent of subsistence. Furthermore, marriage is a long-term relationship that requires work. This shouldn't be a secret. Until couples realize that marriage needs at least as much maintenance as the family car, we will see more failed marriages. The baby boomers, as a group, are used to disposable philosophy; they're more likely to buy new cars than fix the old. Finally, two dimensional relationships in an increasingly one-dimensional world. Where will marriages be in 30 years? My husband for the last 15 years is the concept I call reciprocal empathy. It may not save the 27-year club, but it may give hope to those people who are not interested in scratching each other. *Dr. Abbot McMillan, Ontario, Ont.*

MY WIFE AND I am sorry about middle-aged couples who feel that they must separate after bringing up their children and sharing the joys and trials of life. After a 60-year partnership, we give thanks for our lifelong monogamous marriage. We accept it, as do many of our friends, as a gift from God. *Leonard Griffith, Toronto*

SO NOW WE HAVE yet another dubious baby-boomer legacy to look forward to: senior divorce. Story is not the new 49. When is this generation ever going to grow up, or does everybody want to die, bitter, angry and alone? *Jeff Melchior, Calgary*

THE NOT-SO-FAST LANE

HAVING JUST PURCHASED A BMW 1 series, I was bemused by the description and the type in your piece ("Silver mudmen," Business, Jan. 12). While "slump black" is a popular colour, it is not hot and too much work to keep clean for many of us. I think the vast majority of BMW owners opt for better protection (but still sporty) models than the 2000 p. two-tone. Also the nice aesthetic variables you described were a real thrill for us. "Pervasive in the go," "youthful and messy intensity" and "young and moored class" is pretty heady stuff. However, for a couple of septogenarian pensioners, "inspired" is terrible and "young" is just balance—my wife and I are not that prob-

ably won't even help me pick up young women. I admit my new BMW is expensive again, but we will live in a few years, so we might as well have a little fun in the meantime. *Robert W. Archibald, Brampton, Ont.*

TAKING HEARTH AND HOME

COLIN CAMPBELL'S PIECE about Neeth America's property tax ("Unreasonable, unjust and unfair," National, Jan. 15) was right on the mark. Why is it that real property is taxed, but other forms of wealth (as opposed

to my COMMUNICATION with my officials and the provincial minister responsible, it is apparent that they don't care about the inequality in the present market-based system. If you complain, it's because your home is worth a lot of money and thus they don't care if they tax you multiples of the average. There are many alternative tax systems that are more equitable than market-based, and many of these have the added benefit of being less expensive to administer. *Mark Wright, Calgary*

NANNY-STATE NDP

ONE THING I HAVE NOTICED about Jack Layton and the NDP is that they are always encouraging more spending on social programs ("Jack's back in the box," National, Jan. 15). It should occur to them that an excess of that type of spending can result in a welfare or money state where people look to government instead of to their own initiative. Everything is universal for them. It is best done by a productive economy based on trade and commerce in a free market. Even though the New Democrats do not do this properly, I never hear them promote programs like that. Here are a couple: the NDP could promote public-private partnership projects to reduce private money and expenditure, the free land and reduction in the corporate taxes, which in many countries has resulted in increased investment and wealth creation. *James Harris, Toronto*

CRYING OVER RAW MILK

I READ WITH INTEREST the article about farmer Michael Schreitz and the controversy over unpasteurized milk ("Pasteurize, please!" Pasteurized, Newsweek, Jan. 26). The story says that he takes good care with hygiene, and treats his cows with utmost care (but not with antibiotics). I wonder why the federal government makes such a fuss about this healthy food. And it isn't so much to keep us from eating antibiotic-loaded fish, vegetables sprayed with chemicals, and food-laden foods. My husband and I grew up with raw milk. I give our dogs the raw milk. *Way Winkler, Thunder Bay*

FROM PAMELA CUTHBERT'S article I am assuming that Mr. Schmidt's ones do not succumb to any other normal ailments that cows can get so neither how fabulous the



IF FISH OIL is everything, a mother writes, how can she protect her allergic daughter?

farmer is at keeping his animals healthy. Furthermore, for example, can occur occasionally during damp winters such as this. Does Mr. Schmidt treat his cows with penicillin if this happens, or let them die? I would like to invite Cuthbert to visit our "unrestricted" 21st-century farm. If the cows at home are in the 19th, she will join my husband and me at night, our children will be with us. *Andrea Whetson, Cherry Valley, Ont.*

WHY ANYONE WOULD forgo the benefits of a herbicide and even proven food preservatives and still use the poison roaches boggles the mind. But I say go ahead. I hear that raw meat is still important in great state experiments too. Jack didn't send me a bill for your hospital stay while you're recuperating. *Jim Wadleigh, Quebec, Ont.*

HARD DRUGS IN LATER LIFE

MARKING 60 YEARS of hard drug addiction ("A new level of severe moment," Society, Jan. 29) would have us believe "every second baby boomer in our midst has experienced with some type of hard drug addiction." I guess I must be in the group who is paying my tax to make ends meet—paying the mortgage, the orthodontist and the grocery bill. I don't have any extra money to devote to experimentation with hard drugs, nor do I think this is normal, acceptable behavior. I would suggest the white, middle-aged, well-to-do people the refers to might find their hands better spent on traditional recreation—playing soccer with their kids, shooting a few hoops with their teenagers, hiking the trails with their spouses. Growing up in my mind means maturing physically, mentally and intellectually. It does not mean accepting society's ill is inevitable or chaf. Let's not forget the use of drugs for what it is—a human tragedy that both politicians and organized crime. *Carole Corbett, Moncton, N.S.*

PHOTOGRAPH BY GETTY IMAGES

FISH OIL FALLOUT

I JUST FINISHED READING Jonathan Gato's view about omega-3 ("The cure for everything," Health, Jan. 29) and my conclusion is now in agreement. As the mother of a 10-year-old child with a life-threatening allergy to fish/bird/fish products, this explosion of adding fish oil to everything from orange juice to bread to potato chips is overwhelming. Nowhere in the article did he discuss this aspect of adding fish oil to products or the proper labelling and identification required for an allergy diet. However, to tell the difference between a product with omega-3 derived from fish versus plant. Marketing companies designed to minimize the fact that there is now fish in perfectly good foods such as yogurt can be very dangerous to people who have life-threatening reactions. How many more husbands and I think that we will be left when our child was diagnosed with a fish allergy (venous poisoning)? We thought all we needed to do was not feed her fish. Our grocery list just got a lot longer. *Susan Martin, St. John's, Nfld.*

THE PICKTON TRIAL

"GOD GOD ROBERT PICKTON doesn't have to worry about suffering the same fate as Galtay's" he brutally suffered on his victims, thanks to the religious and stand that Canada has taken in regard to the death penalty ("The pig-pig issue, that's all it goes to," Crime, Feb. 1). Canadians can now take comfort in the fact that their substantial no-dollars are being put to good use making sure that he will be comfortable and well fed for the remainder of his life. *Steven D. David, Surrey, B.C.*

WHEREVER THERE IS NO absolute right to a jury trial for every serious offender, and the Pickton trial illustrates how urgent reform has become. Having served in a justice myself, I know the working frustration pains may endure. I believe the Pickton trial will



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A WEEK IN THE LIFE OF KEN DRYDEN

On Friday, the MP for York Centre lost a friend and fellow hockey legend with the death of Lorne "Gump" Worsley, and spent part of his weekend fielding calls from reporters writing obituaries. He was absent at Monday's opening of Parliament, but clips of him blowing his own party for members on climate change surfaced on Conservative TV attack ads. That night, Dryden stood flanked by family and friends in Montreal's Bell Centre as the Canadians retired his number 29.

Good news

Go away

The fences after residents begin demanding action, Ottawa has finally set its mind to dealing with the infamous rat period in Sydney, N.S. The province accepted an ultimatum to treat the toxic sludge left over from the city's coke and steel facilities and to convert over the highest area. But the last time has an urban, not least mitigating the health risk posed to Cape Bretoners living around the 100-hectare site and putting an end to an embarrassing environmental mess. After countermeasures, surveys and lawsuits, and four federal and provincial courts holding its cleanup, it is long past the time to actually do something.

Wawawawaw

British comedian Sacha Baron Cohen has made his new party—the last of the U.K.'s 100 most powerful men. Q&A magazine ranks the most powerful at number 19—out 1904 before Prince William, the heir to the throne and the throne. "The most [John Lennon] has an English endorsement that has an effect on the world," the magazine gushes. Cohen could crop in elsewhere. David Beckham, ranked 45th, is fourth in the list. The list, "The 100 Most Powerful Men in the World," is the last. The list, "The 100 Most Powerful Men in the World," is the last. The list, "The 100 Most Powerful Men in the World," is the last.

Silvers of light

Fifty more years after its birth, the state of Israel has a new Muslim cabinet minister. Rabbis Meir Kahane doesn't yet have a parliament, but he sits at the table as an important prize for the country's Arab citizens—to per cent of the population. And as a time when the prospects for peace with the Palestinians who live on the other side of the security bar-

rier seem so slim, the appointment of an official for the future. This past week also we missed Ben El-Mechaieq, the political wing of the House of Commons, says on a long-delayed polling agreement, finally placing behind on the path to a lasting peace. A timely reminder that intractable doesn't mean impossible.

Renewed wonder

Montreal filmmaker Bernard Weber has started up with his global vision to create a new

FACE OF THE WEEK



LEADING MAN Sean Penn, Oscar-winning actor and vocal opponent of the Iraq war, spoke at the Jan. 27 event in Washington, D.C.

"Seven Wonders of the World" list. Republican officials were so furious that their Green Party of Ohio would have no non-partisan with each modern rubble as the Sydney Opera House they refused to meet with Weber. But the Swiss-born Canadian's idea of playing world leaders against modern landmarks in an online vote has frustrated debate over which civilization accomplished the most, given the list of the world's seven wonders.

Stuck in the mud

The race to the bottom of the barrel is officially a draw. After Stephen Harper became Conservative leader in March 2004, it took Paul Martin's Liberals just under two months to launch a series of ads attacking him as "sore" enemies. At the time, the Tories blasted them as unapologetic. Now, just under two months after Stéphane Dion took

Circling the wagons

Herscovitz, Que., it seems to just one immigrant family, but given the message the Tories are sending out, they might want to move. The village of 1,300 recently adopted a set of "standards" it wants to make new citizens aware of. Long in jeopardy, the village's status as a town remains at risk. Quebecers debate Christmas, work out in their shops, only cover their faces at Halloween, and show up to missing women to

over the Liberals, Harper's party has released a controversial campaign poster that shows a woman in a headscarf, but surely not for the country.

Blogged down

Confirming the suspicions of everyone with a pulse, a University of Calgary academic has found that Internet bloggers are prone to feelings of exclusion and withdrawal. It seems there's a gap between the bloggers' self-images and social reality and the real reality that they are in the memorable words of the study's author—"Don Quixote whirling at windmills." Sounds like a recipe for misery, all right, but we suspect pointing fingers alone in front of a computer rather than mixing with living, breathing humans may be helping it, not. Conservatives writing, posting, cybering it out, finally says

Get that bike!

In France, 10,000 motorcycles and scooters are stolen every year. The culprits are rarely caught. But when a bike belonging to the son of Nicolas Sarkozy, the interior minister and a leading candidate for president, went missing, the cops pulled out all the stops. Using fingerprints and DNA, they cracked the case in just two weeks, among three people. There are also suggestions that a police investigation of an aide to Ségolène Royal-Sarkozy's main rival—may have started in his office. In both cases, Sarkozy immediately denies a wrongdoing. But the question remains: if he weighs this much power as the man in charge of French police, why does he even want to become president? ■

OPPOSITE PAGE: PHOTOS BY MICHEL COMTE

CAPITAL DIARY

STEPHEN HARPER'S STYLISH IS A CLAYVOYANT?

On the MP's first day back to Parliament, Greenpeace were after the critics' photo op of the day. On Monday morning, the group handed out its climate change

is not exactly called a clayvoant, but she looked like a David. Even with Stephen Harper's big, old, not-shedding, she has kept her hair at PM, even after a recent haircut. On the same day before Quebec's first



GREENPEACE'S BEAR with MPs Bernard Brette (left), Brian Jean

instead, a bear for a bear called P. Bear, who posed with several MPs in front of the Peace Tower. P. Bear wore floral shorts and sunglasses, and posed a friendly manner in a bear's embrace. Greenpeace's David Martin explained that "recycling was up" instead of Harper's bears to capture enough sales to survive on. They are long-haired, weight, and population are declining. So why did P. Bear have a pot belly? "P. Bear is an animal we over-choose, joked Martin.

The Tories were definitely looking green as they returned to the House. Environment Minister John Baird wore a green tie. Versace? Don't ask!

Quoted MP Sylvie Bouvier, the parliamentary secretary to the Prime Minister, more is stylish, Sarkozy's coat is available with a single touch of a button.

On Monday of the PMO, which

MITCHEL RAPHAEL ON STÉPHANE DION'S HAIR AND WHY CBC'S A PAIN IN THE BUTT FOR MPS

social stylist (who appears to be a clayvoant) gives him a bit more, enough for special occasions, but hair is always a mess. Dion looked like his mother had died (her hair and passed down the front of his hair). Recently, the Liberal leader, who has long Quebec, has taken to getting his hair cut in Toronto in a place under the famous Royal York hotel.

CITV's Mike Duffy, who has been on the Hill since 1975, returned to his hair salon after having bypass heart surgery in August. His first haircut was in August. The show was short on a moment the Senate side of the Centre Block and a backdrop of MPs who received Mike Duffy Live scores and a glimpse from the House of Commons. "I don't know how healthy eating," there was also a buffet. Capital Theory is sure that the Green Party's stance on the issue of the 1990s was.

Meanwhile, over the House of Commons, Duffy usually shoots his show, CBC replaced the million that MPs are for interviews.



GREENDAY Sylvie Bouvier

with padded stools. Parliamentarians have the old chairs and said they were likely a pain in the butt. Greenpeace, the CBC unveiled its new chair for the interviews. Turns out they are very similar to the old CBC ones and, in fact, were replaced by them, according to one tech. Look! the Don Newman's game may be grumpy this season.

PETER KENT'S LUCKY NUMBERS?

Former senior staffer Peter Kent has been telling people he plans to run again as a Tory in the next federal election in the riding of Thornhill. Last time out he ran in Toronto's St. Paul's riding and lost to Liberal Carolyn Bennett. Why the switch? Thornhill, currently represented by Liberal MP Susan Kwik, has significant Jewish and Conservative communities. Given that Harper has apologized for the Chénier Head Ties and is a very pro-Israel, Kent will likely be looking for doors with members and house members that don't include anti-Israel or 15. ■



ON THE WEB: For more Ottawa news or to contact Mitchell Raphael, visit www.mitchell.com or mitchell@mitchell.com

Why the Tories are sitting pretty—for now



PAUL WELLS

John Baird has finally tucked down a game. As the environment minister, he was seen as a bit of a joke last month, he told some reporters he'd hunted around for a poem he had couldn't find one. Now here he was on Monday, on the first day back to Parliament in 2009, sporting a sober, diamond-patterned dark green tie. Very spry.

I bet he's the national deity for a nation. There's a lot that's come in the green corridors of the various parties.

Welcome to the 39th Parliament, or as we like to call it, the green House. "I'm this man, when in power, who signed the Kyoto Protocol," Stephen Harper boasted, pointing across the Commons side at Stephen Dion. The Liberal leader nodded then to applaud. The Prime Minister collected himself and finished his thoughts. "And for a decade had nothing to get it done, left Canada with the worst record under Kyoto in the entire world? He did not get it done!"

Then Michael Ignatieff, Don's newly minted parliamentary lieutenant, asked when Harper was going to "revert Canada to its role as an international leader" on the global-warming file. Come again? Under the Liberals, Canada led the world only in the size of the margin by which it repeatedly blew its Kyoto targets.

This does not let the Conservatives off the hook. It was a bit rich for Baird to perch his opinion again on top of his plebeian inner child's voice and announce that unlike the Liberals, his government was taking "real action here in Canada, real action to reduce greenhouse gases." To date, that real action has consisted of (a) cancelling Liberal programs announced by Stephen Dion in 2005, (b) waiting a year checking the political winds, (c) continuing the Liberal programs under new names. So the Conservatives' real action is the Liberals' real action (denounced as

such) by the Conservatives, a year later. On the environment business, Baird is the very person of a jolly come-hither. As are his colleagues. While Dion was the environment minister in 2004 and 2005, the Conservative party killed him 33 questions on the environment, out of a total of about 1,596 questions. So the Conservatives' new age of pro-environment was also they ignored 98 per cent of the time when the Liberals were in charge.

One suspect Canadian understood this. One suspects the Conservatives don't mind in private, Harper's strategists divide the political agenda into "sword issues" and "shield issues." The environment is a shield issue. In other words, it probably isn't going to win the Conservatives any votes, but they will not let it become an issue anyone else can use against them.

Since the environment is Dion's biggest sword, the Conservatives have set about dulling it. Hence the elevation of Baird

gradually difficult from you, a CBC poll on Tuesday showed the Conservatives at 25 per cent, only two points below their election night score of 27 per cent. The Bloc Québécois, at 14 per cent, is lower than it's been in years. Dion might be tempted to force an election to try his chance in his home province. But he won't soon get a chance.

Consider, for a moment, the plight of Jack Layton. In September, the NDP leader delivered the most anticipated political speech of 2006. His argument to voters in the last election was that the Liberals were doomed and it was safe to vote NDP. Now a lot of New Democratic voters see Harper on TV and feel sheepish about helping him get there. They seem reluctant to repeat their NDP experiment.

In Quebec City, Layton said they needn't fear a Conservative government because his new goal was to form an NDP government. It was a mischievous ambition, or would be if anyone in the country had noticed it. Lay-



Voters don't seem happy with their NDP experiment—so Jack stands with Stephen

ton's speech wasn't laughed out of court; it was simply ignored. Including, if he senses since the speech are any indication, by Layton himself.

With their cards bolstered by the delusion of Ward Khan, the Conservatives now need only one other opposition party—doesn't matter which one—to assure a confidence vote and keep their government alive. Layton has less confidence in his ability to survive an election than in anything Harper does. Harper's government, with Layton's help, is safe for months to come. The Liberal-Bloc ploy may well outlast it.

Dion has had a shaky start, but the Liberals' national polling numbers remain fairly solid a few points ahead of the Conservatives. This encourages Harper from moving on for the NDP. It's not as if clear there'd be a kill. But the Conservatives' year-long strategy of playing to their base has ensured that their own race is very hard to compete behind about 10 or 32 per cent. Dion in Quebec, where pundits knew he'd lost Harper had a

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Planet-friendly design? Bah, humbug.



ANDREW POTTER

All aboard the Green Planet hybrid wagon—sensors filling up fast. After years, even decades, of neglect from the political right and the green-business media, this big blue marble is about getting all the love it can handle.

Exhibit A is the recent state of the union address, in which George W. Bush challenged America's scientists, entrepreneurs and farmers to join him in his goal of "There's no Tin," which involves reducing gasoline use by 30 per cent in the next 10 years. Bush's one-sided greenery speech from a rural conference of farmers, lower gasoline usage will lower America's reliance on foreign oil, so what is good for the planet also happens to be good for national security.

But in the Washington Post columnist Charles Krauthammer pointed out last week, there is a dire Greenology Day imperative now in all of this, since the promise to make the U.S. energy independent has been a staple of presidential addresses since 1975. The only thing that has varied over the years is the hoped-for technological breakthrough: Nuclear power, wind power, tidal power, synthetic, hydrogen cells...none of those panned out. Do we have any reason to think ethanol will save the planet's bacon from breaking? Given that America has gone from importing 35 per cent of its oil in 1973 to 64 per cent of it today, the answer is, "not really."

For over 30 years now, the debate over sustainability has been mired by a fairly simple misreading of what there is such a thing as a sustainable technology or a sustainable product. We believe, in other words, that sustainability is a function of design, not that we can somehow design our way to a greener, better world. We have missed the fact that sustainability is not a matter of how things are designed, but of how they are used.

Consider the hybrid car. When the first hybrids appeared on the American market

seven years ago, they were hyped as a way to save gasoline and help end the country's dependence on imported oil, and indeed did, people who bought hybrids were credited to a substantial tax deduction. What the tax deduction masked up subsidizing, though, was not fuel efficiency, but performance. Hybrids can squeeze more work out of a gallon of gasoline, and they give better acceleration in the low end of the speed range. So ready so that in 2005, *Consumer Reports* magazine dubbed the hybrid version of the Honda

An analogy to this is the theory of risk homeostasis, developed by Gerald Wilde, a psychology professor at Queen's University. Wilde argues that each of us has a set level of risk that we find acceptable, and that when we lower the level of risk in one part of life we compensate with a corresponding increase in risk somewhere else. Wilde's work is frequently cited by litigious lawyers versus factual state patrolmen, who argue that making cyclists wear helmets only makes them less attentive, so that forcing people to wear seatbelts



The chief result of energy-efficient housing technology is in fact the rise of McMansions

As for a "green turbocharger," whose main feature was that it chopped over two seconds off the time to 60 mph of the standard model. Meanwhile, the effect on fuel consumption was obvious.

This is an example of a kind of false technological progress: improvements in efficiency and in making things bigger or faster while keeping energy consumption constant. Actual dynamism appears to be at work in the suburban housing market. The single most important direct housing technology, in other words, has not been the development of small, extremely cost-effective housing, but rather the proliferation of McMansions. This is because most people need to buy the biggest house they can afford. If high efficiency is based on a waste of the art, innovation makes houses more expensive to live, people simply buy bigger houses. If low emission diesel and organic insect sprays are the leading proponents of green design, you must bigger residences, so the overall level rises from the basic means to the end. Our consumption habits seem to be ruled by a principle of "more housework," where the energy savings we get from better technology is used to fund better toys.

When it comes to social policy, the theory of risk homeostasis says it's pointless for the state to try to reduce overall risk. Rather, the state should directly reward the behaviour it wants more of, and directly punish behaviour it wants less of. So instead of forcing people to wear seatbelts, for instance, the state should impose massively punitive fines for speeding. The same applies to the environment, where we should start thinking in terms of behaviour, not technology. If we want people to use less fuel, they need to drive slower, so maybe a stable horsepower cap is in order. If we're bothered by the rise of McMansions, we need to think seriously about a luxury tax on window size and square footage.

Potter is Bush's glad-dancer and king of the sort. Instead, Bush is proposing to use state subsidies to increase the supply of ethanol, and to bring America's gasoline feed cost very low up to date. Neither of these will have the slightest effect, unless we "energy independence" will be a function of state of the union addresses for decades to come.

ON THE WEB For more Andrew Potter, visit his blog at www.muckman.ca/andrewpotter

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EARLY BIRD GETS THE VOTE

The race for the Democratic presidential nomination took flight last week, as New York senator and podium front-runner Hillary Clinton made appearances in Iowa and Washington, D.C. The election will be held in November 2008.

- 1 Clinton, vying to become the first female president in U.S. history, titles a 1 a 1 career-fighter during a news conference on Capitol Hill.
- 2 Clinton gestures to a supporter while signing autographs in Iowa during her first official campaign outing since announcing her intention to run.
- 3 Campaign-savvy friends take in a Clinton speech in Denverport.
- 4 Treason behind party rival Barack Obama. The Illinois senator has insisted throughout that some say Clinton should be looking over her own shoulder.
- 5 Fending off the crowd in Des Moines, Iowa, a key early stop in the race.
- 6 The candidate makes a last-minute hair adjustment before taking the stage at a campaign conference in Washington.
- 7 Supporters at a high school in Des Moines cheer on Clinton.



THE FOUR-MILLION DOLLAR RAT

A star Muslim informant who helped bring down the Toronto Eighteen

BY MICHAEL FREEMAN • The RCMP paid a confidential informant more than \$4 million to help investigate the ring operation that brought down a group of alleged terrorists in Toronto last summer. Michael's life has been the undercover work of a well-known member of the city's Muslim community, who later the Montreal (see) was before the shooting arrest—and only after some shared agonies over his compensation. In fact, the 28-year-old businessman originally demanded more than \$10 million for his covert services, arguing that he and his family deserved a "comfortable lifestyle" when the operation was over. The RCMP managed to walk them down, and both sides eventually settled on a deal worth about \$4.1 million—including \$900,000 for a new house, \$250,000 for his parents, and \$40,000 to cover his wife's dental bills.

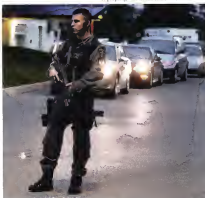
In no secret does police rely on two paid informants to bust the so-called "Toronto 18," a group of young Islamic extremists accused of plotting attacks on Canadian soil. One of the agents, Mubashir Shabazz, has already gone public with his story, admitting that he accepted almost \$7,000,000 to work as an RCMP spy. Media reports have also confirmed the existence of a second agent, whose job was to help some of the suspects purchase fake explosive material from a team of undercover police officers. Until now, however, that person's reward was a mystery. Only a select group of investigators knew their prized asset was being paid millions of dollars.

The revelation raises a number of pressing questions—questions that defence lawyers will no doubt be asking soon: Why did he go undercover? Was it all about the money? And did he simply sit back and watch the plot unfold, or was he an investigator, using the suspects to pay calling and start seeing? There is, of course, another unexplored question: What is the price of preventing a post-

9/11 terrorist attack? The anonymous informant who helped police thwart what they considered a serious threat is now in the federal witness protection program. His family is also in hiding, fearful of retaliation. Put in that way, and a few million dollars might seem like such a generous reward.

According to "leaks" RCMP memo viewed by *Maclean's*, investigators believed they had little choice but to pay top dollar for the man's help. By mid-August 2006—six weeks before the bust—authorities had grown increasingly desperate, concerned that the group was on the brink of building a beach. They had allegedly discussed targets like the Toronto Stock Exchange, the Toronto head quarters of the Canadian Security Intelligence

HE LOVED THE GOOD LIFE. HOTEL SUITES, FINE DINING. HE FLEW TO POLAND ONCE JUST TO EAT DUCK.



Service, and an unnamed military base, and Zakaria Amara, one of the suspects, had allegedly built and tested a remote-controlled device. "The plot room of the group thus 14-foot U.S. flag men picked up explosives, parking them at strategic locations, and eventually suggesting the explosives," according to a document prepared by investigators. A tentative due for the attack was even set: Nov. 14, 2006. (None of the allegations against any of the accused has been proven in court, all the suspects are confined to their own jail-proven otherwise.)

On April 29, as investigation continued to monitor the group's every move, two RCMP officers shook hands with a man who would soon become an invaluable source. CRS targeted the meeting. Charming and chummy, the bearded man was already an informant for Canada's spy agency. It is not clear how the first met some of the suspects, but what ever the link, the RCMP officers "were very interested" in securing his services. "There was one outstanding issue: money."

According to a briefing note written days after the set, the RCMP's new acquisition outlined his plans for a "comfortable lifestyle" that would cost Canada at topstays at least \$10 million. "[His] position was that the value of the investigation, in attempting the terrorist act, would be worthy of that amount if there was no damage to life or property," the memo reads. The Muslim

was diagnosed, saying his operation was worth "more in the line" of \$12.5 million. "[He] was less than thrilled about our offer," the officers recalled. Negotiations continued for more than six hours, involving pay to go "[He] decreased the request from 15 to 10 million to 13.4 million," the notes continue. "He suggested 3.5 million. The talks ended that night with no final decision."

The soon-to-be mole was no stranger to wheedling and dealing. He was already an ambitious businessman, a suburban personality who could not resist a real estate comeback. "He was very, very friendly—a real

OUTSIDE the Toronto plot, where the suspects gathered



people person," says one former business associate. "He brought me to work," says another. "He would go ahead with an idea that wouldn't work just to show you that it wasn't work." And he loved the good life. Hotel suites. Tennis games. Fine dining. He and his friend once flew to Poland—for the day—just to eat duck. "It's a don't-understand how much he is not paid," says the friend, who spoke on the condition of anonymity. "If you'll let him there is good food in Flp, he'll go" (Maclean's knows the informant's identity but has decided not to publish it).

Born in Canada to a prominent Egyptian family, the man spent the bulk of his high school and university years in Cairo, where he graduated from university with degrees in agriculture and business. He returned to Massachusetts, U.S., in 2000, finding work as a legal assistant for Air Canada. The years later he launched his first company, a catering firm. It was supposed, that his entrepreneurial did not. The doors to his kitchen were barely closed when he jumped into another career, a travel agency that the RCMP later described as "expanding" and showing "signs of future success." He also launched a sports business that helped some investors profit to life in Canada, from obtaining a driver's license to finding a job.

He was busy, but not rich. By the time the RCMP came asking for help, the man was worth about \$18,000 in debt, including a rising \$20,000 worth of unpaid credit card bills. But money was not his biggest worry. If he was ever exposed as a duck, then he, his wife, his young daughter, his parents and his brother would all have to disappear. That's what his opponent, Michael Shabazz, stated when he was asked about the money, he stated that he was a "beating along a lengthy list of his family's needs." \$100,000 for his loss of business, \$400,000 toward a new house for his parents, \$40,000 to pay off credit cards, \$125,000 for each of his children. \$1 million in unexpected needs. Again, the RCMP negotiators were hesitant. Instead of agreeing, they asked the source—possibly—to sign a temporary 90-day contract worth \$20,000. "[He] declined to consider this option," one memo reads.

Negotiations hit a brief standstill. The informant agreed to settle for anything less than \$4.5 million. "We believe we are now at the point where we need to advise [him] that there is one final figure being offered," the

RCMP wrote back. The informant agreed to settle for anything less than \$4.5 million. "We believe we are now at the point where we need to advise [him] that there is one final figure being offered," the

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1995 Oklahoma City bombing. The soldiers, at some, were planned that police officers. Michael's life has been the undercover work of a well-known member of the city's Muslim community, who later the Montreal (see) was before the shooting arrest—and only after some shared agonies over his compensation. In fact, the 28-year-old businessman originally demanded more than \$10 million for his covert services, arguing that he and his family deserved a "comfortable lifestyle" when the operation was over. The RCMP managed to walk them down, and both sides eventually settled on a deal worth about \$4.1 million—including \$900,000 for a new house, \$250,000 for his parents, and \$40,000 to cover his wife's dental bills.

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It's tough to get a clear signal

The Tories can't seem to figure out what they want to do with the CBC

BY JOHN CROOKER — After the Conservatives won power in last January's election, the television business held its collective breath. Investors assumed change was coming. The days of Liberal emphasis on supporting the CBC and funding worthy *Canada* shows almost all day was nearly over. Many in the industry anticipated a new focus on sharing up the private TV marketplace, and leaving it more to viewers to decide what programs were made and broadcast. Prime Minister Stephen Harper shelved expectations by jettisoning Bev Oda as chair of the file, a key heritage minister. Before she passed into politics as a Tory in 2004, her office for three decades was usually in private broadcasting, leaving few doubts about where her priorities lay. Since then, though, there's been a lot of dead air. Despite her broadcasting background, Oda turned out to be an overconfident, often elusive, sometimes hostile minister. She was widely expected to launch a sweeping reform

of the CBC's mandate last spring. Instead, she has put off the review indefinitely—leaving more than just the public broadcaster hanging. Since the CBC is such a dominant factor in federal TV policy, Ottawa's approach to it tends to shape its policy for private broadcasters, too. But an industry adjusting to increasing competition and a blur of technological change is showing signs of refusing to stand still and wait for government that looks uncertain of how or when it wants to move.

Two big cable companies have taken the unprecedented step of withholding their mandatory multi-million-dollar contributions to the Canadian Television Fund. It's the first serious test of the Tories' willingness to forge new policy—or defend what they inherited from the Liberals. Since Conservative and Groupe Videotron share an annoyance over the fact that the government requires 17 per cent of the CTF's roughly \$250 million annual budget to go to producers shown that air on the CBC. The fund insurers' Commission predicts that broadcast air will be in prime time, especially comedy, drama and documentary shows like *The David Letterman*, a University of Calgary communications profes-

GOVE'S CHIEF review of the national broadcaster was postponed indefinitely.

sor and federal policy expert, says this protest signals more than a mere objection from private media corporations about funding the public broadcaster's priorities. "Their world has been shaken by extraordinary changes and new technology," Tanasega. "I think they are desperate."

The causes of this desperation are clear enough to anyone with access to the Internet, an iPod, or a sophisticated cellphone. Technology watchers point to the sudden rise of YouTube as the first major indication of how rapidly new ways to watch shows on computers will explode in the next few years. Downloading programs to mobile devices is another worrying development for companies that rely on eyeballs crisscrossing traditional TV screens. But of course, edge Internet and hand-held options for accessing TV-style entertainment and information are quickly carving out their niches, so far they contribute far less to the conventional broadcast industry's worries than good old radio channel market fragmentation.

Consider what happened since the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, the federal regulator, last overhauled its TV ratings in 1999. In the following five years, the CRTC licensed more than 160 new digital specialty channels, along with 59 more satellite services, bringing the number of foreign satellite channels to more than 300. As well, it approved 17 pay-per-view and video-on-demand services. The predictable result: the viewing share claimed by conventional channels steadily declined, to 41 per cent in 2004-05, from 47 per cent in 1998-99. Over the same period, specialty services boosted their share of new pickup to 36 per cent from 25 per cent.

So advertising and distribution revenues being divided among more players, at the same time that growth is slipping to the bottom. For Shaw and Videotron, along with just about any other established player in any branch of the broadcasting business, that means the whole business model is in doubt. Seen in that unsettling context, the \$65 million the two cable companies are withholding from the Canadian Television Fund is just part of a snafu that goes high stakes game. "The CTF is a piece they can put on the chessboard and move around a bit," Tanasega says. "But everything has to be rethought."

Indeed, everything has been rethought, and repeatedly. Along with many industry industry groups and independent media groups, there have been sweeping overhauls like the CRTC's 1999 decision on "Building on Success—A Policy Framework for Canadian Television" and an ambitious report on broad-

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and, "and consequently, a media review has to determine, first of all, what Canadians want the public broadcaster to do."

Roundtable: So Oda must be preparing to announce that review, right? Maybe, maybe not. She told Maclean's "the final decision hasn't been made by the government as to the approach it wants to take." Frustrated by the long wait for Oda—and Hager—to take charge, the House heritage committee has launched its own hearings into the CBC's future. The committee held a meeting on Tuesday to plan the study, and MPs from both the government and opposition agreed to try to issue a report by June. Oda said she welcomes the initiative, but wouldn't say how it might influence the separate CBC review that she hasn't ruled out ordering. "I can't say whether it would be parallel, simultaneous, prior, or following [the committee's work]," she said.



MILLIONS in federal funds go into making shows like *Little Mosque on the Prairie* coming out of the House heritage committee's backlog. Carefully considered recommendations have often been ignored or accompanied by technological change. Many experts say settling key questions about the CBC's future is unavoidable in the upcoming polar fight for trying again to update Ottawa's strategy.

And if the heritage minister apparently agrees in an interview, Oda said she was open to hearing more from Shaw and Wikström, particularly about why they object to such a large slice of CTF funding being earmarked for independent producers making shows for the CBC. But Oda added that any rational discussion of how much money the CBC needs depends on a common understanding of what the public broadcaster is supposed to try to accomplish. "Logic says it's a public broadcast carrier that gets direct public funding, and access to mechanisms such as the CTF," she

said, "and consequently, a media review has to determine, first of all, what Canadians want the public broadcaster to do."

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On the CTF dispute, Oda met late Tuesday with representatives of the cable companies required to support the fund. Her position going in was mixed. On one hand, she said Shaw and Wikström are to be and by regulation, like their competitors, to contribute five per cent of their revenues to the CTF. On the other, she made a point of noting that the requirement for 17 per cent of CTF money to support CBC shows "was established by the previous government." Asked if she thought that figure was reasonable, she said, "I can't say if it's fair or not."

HE CLEARLY DOESN'T TRUST THEIR ARGUMENT

"Think of what you are being told: give income trusts a decade to break into the first 10 best companies in the future. I agree, and will not fund today's programs from tomorrow's revenues." Tory Finance Minister Jim Flaherty replied the industry claim that a one-break on income trusts now will pay off in the long term. He was speaking in front of the House of Commons standing committee on finance, which held hearings this week on the issue.



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Staying together for the children

This time, Northern Ireland's marriage of necessity might work

BY MICHAEL PETERO • Nationalists and Unionists in Northern Ireland often liken their political future together to that of an arranged marriage with little prospect of love. Nationalists, or Republicans, are usually Catholic and seek to unite Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland as one country. Unionists, or Loyalists, are usually Protestants and wish to preserve Northern Ireland within the United Kingdom. Paramilitary groups on both sides killed more than 3,500 people during some 30 years of vicious violence, beginning in 1968.

Ever since the Good Friday Agreement of 1998, several attempts have been made to reach some sort of peaceful compromise and devolve political control from London to a power-sharing executive, made up of nationalists and Unionists, in Belfast. But in 2002, the executive and assembly were dissolved. The next few months will see the latest, and possibly last, attempt to make the marriage stick. Legislative elections are scheduled for March 7. According to a deal negotiated in St. Andrews, Scotland, last year, Northern Ireland will then have until March 26 to form a power-sharing government, or else Britain will continue with direct rule. Confidence from the two largest Loyalist and nationalist parties, the Democratic Unionist Party and Sinn Féin, will win its first minister and deputy first minister. Members from the two smaller Unionist and nationalist categories, the Ulster Unionist Party and the Social Democratic and Labour Party, will also have positions on the executive.

There are reasons to believe that, this time, the deal may work. Sinn Féin and the DUP are the most traditionally uncompromising parties, with substantial support in their respective camps. If their leaders can agree to share power, and can deliver support from the ranks of their own parties, the population of Northern Ireland might finally reach a tipping point and commit to political cooperation. Signs that this may indeed be taking

place include the fact that, last weekend, Gerry Adams, the leader of Sinn Féin, convinced party members to accept the role of law and support the new Police Service of Northern Ireland. At a party conference, 900 delegates voted to give Sinn Féin's members the authority to declare in support for the police and justice system—but only after devolution is restored and judicial and policing powers are transferred to Belfast.

Then with this consent, it was a fundamental change for Sinn Féin. "They are nearly defiled by their opposition to the police," said Adams, the leader of Sinn Féin, who has repeatedly insisted that words be accompanied by action on the ground. The DUP wants local Sinn Féin politicians to call on Catholics to immediately and unreservedly support the police in their efforts to bring those who have committed crimes to justice. Still, it appears that Paisley is ready to share power with Sinn Féin, something he had previously rejected. "It looks as if we're at the cusp of a new era with the world of headline fundamentalism, politically and religiously, and that he is consciously committed to this deal," said David Keir, a professor of Irish politics at Queen's University, Belfast. "I don't understand the changes, or why, and I think they are coming quite late. But they have come. This is a new era."

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PAISLEY (2002) IS FOR THE MCCABES. He is Adams (above). Now they just have to make sure that their practices follow are alike, and ready to work on one another.

position to the police," said Adams, the leader of Sinn Féin, who has repeatedly insisted that words be accompanied by action on the ground. The DUP wants local Sinn Féin politicians to call on Catholics to immediately and unreservedly support the police in their efforts to bring those who have committed crimes to justice. Still, it appears that Paisley is ready to share power with Sinn Féin, something he had previously rejected. "It looks as if we're at the cusp of a new era with the world of headline fundamentalism, politically and religiously, and that he is consciously committed to this deal," said David Keir, a professor of Irish politics at Queen's University, Belfast. "I don't understand the changes, or why, and I think they are coming quite late. But they have come. This is a new era."

Paisley and leading members of Sinn Féin, such as Adams and Martin McGuinness, might be ready to be as cooperative with their political enemies, but Unionists and nationalists are not unreservedly united behind them. Divisions in Sinn Féin and the DUP have repeated power sharing and may run for office on such a platform. McGuinness, nominated by Sinn Féin for the position of deputy first minister in the Northern Ireland assembly, claims police have warned him that nationalists are plotting his murder.

ADAMS AND PAISLEY (2002) IS FOR THE MCCABES. He is Adams (above). Now they just have to make sure that their practices follow are alike, and ready to work on one another.

The sense of betrayal felt by the more unyielding nationalists and Unionists is understandable. For decades, the DUP and Sinn Féin stood against cooperation and compromise. They supplanted their more moderate opponents, the Ulster Unionist Party and the Social Democratic and Labour Party. Now, in the eyes of some of their supporters, they've gone too far. "It doesn't do us a disservice because the alternative is violence. That's black and white," said Seamus Mallon, a Unionist underlining in Belfast whose aunt was buried in the rubble of an IRA bomb attack and survived. Mallon was previously a member of the DUP, but left the party because of its stance on power sharing with Sinn Féin. "We Paisley is Mr. Unionist, and here he is going into some way that this is the face of everything he thought for 30 years."

"THE BEST WE CAN HOPE FOR IS A BELGIAN SITUATION, WHERE YOU HAVE CIVILIZED ANTAGONISM"



Now, the author of the bestselling book *Ireland: The Politics of Fear* (1999), says it does not need to be said that Sinn Féin and the DUP are willing to make a deal after several years of opposition for decades. "Have these great bastards of militant Catholic Irish republicanism, with its violent violent tradition, of the Paisley tradition, with militant Protestant fundamentalism—how clear that, after all, they didn't mean it? How much did Gerry Adams mean it? How much did Ian Paisley mean it, if, at the end of the day, they can compromise over the middle ground so that other people have been advocating for 25 years? Other people whom they have destroyed and humiliated."

Even if the leaders of Sinn Féin and the DUP can convince most of their grassroots supporters that the time is right to share power, it's unclear how this would work in practice. "The leaders have not met. They have not shaken hands," said Alan McGilchrist, chief negotiator for the Ulster Unionist Party. "Does anyone believe that these two parties who haven't even spoken to each other yet are likely to find agreement easy?" Brian Finlay and Martin McGuinness, as first minister and deputy first minister, were leading a trade delegation to Canada, do we really think that they're going to be charming it up in Toronto? Staying at the same hotel? Chattering up and telling off the same people? That's a big problem."

McGilchrist's Ulster Unionist Party will be competing with the DUP for votes in the upcoming election, and his comments are obviously elected. But his concerns are echoed elsewhere. "I think the best we can hope for is a situation like a Belgia situation, where you have a divided society, divided

into two camps. I think the best we can hope for is a situation like a Belgia situation, where you have a divided society, divided



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ANDRE, the country's president-elect, might be sitting on a volcano.

OIL AND TROUBLED WATERS

Guyana could become very rich. Too bad about that territorial dispute.

BY LIZZIE CH. SAWYER • It doesn't get any richer than this. The small South American nation of Guyana is one of the poorest and most indebted countries in the world. It grows sugar, minerals and diamonds. But it's also a country with a legal battle in progress. Washington, it could pull off one of the most dramatic economic reversals in modern times. The name-covered nation, still remembered as the site of the mass suicide of the Jim Jones cult, wants to assert itself as a wealthy of opportunity—a sort of democratic Kuwait on the Caribbean. And if they look under the surface, some Caribbean investors could do nicely along the way. In the Caribbean government could find an intriguing opportunity to get a big bang for its foreign assistance buck.

Some 150 miles off the muddy Atlantic shores of Guyana and its neighbor, Suriname, lies what geologists suspect is the world's second largest deposit of oil, second in size to the 700 billion barrels of oil in the Saudi desert. The world's second largest deposit of oil, second in size to the 700 billion barrels of oil in the Saudi desert. The world's second largest deposit of oil, second in size to the 700 billion barrels of oil in the Saudi desert.

company called CGK Kwana Inc. like a few companies, including Exxon Mobil Corp. and Statoil's (not NYSE), that are licensed by Guyana to drill there.

A letter boundary dispute, though, has threatened to scuttle the most promising sites and keep the oil dream on hold. The drama started in June 2000, when CGK first set off to drill one of two large targets it had identified as potentially holding big oil fields. One was a 1,600-ft shelf on the continental shelf of Guyana. The other was an island in the Atlantic Ocean. "Indication of the fact that we had our fingers crossed," recalls CGK president Henry Sully, a long-time oil executive. As they wanted

which both countries are parties. The arbitration was finally heard in Denver at the headquarters of the Organization of American States in Washington.

The participants are now allowed to discuss what took place, or any details of the case. But the gist of it is that Guyana won the boundary between the two countries' coasts at



CGK would be a boon to one of the poorest and most isolated countries in the world.

14 degrees east of true north, equivalent between the countries in the general ocean national practice. Suriname won it at 10 degrees east of true north, arguing that Guyana had been ready to agree to this boundary in 1916. Guyana says it agreed to this boundary only for three miles off its coast to allow for the easier navigation of a channel, never intended for it to extend for its entire 300-mile exclusive economic zone. "Regardless of how the panel rules later this year, any kind of decision would bring an end to the legal uncertainty and encourage exploration," Suriname has learned several companies, including Repsol and Denmark's Maersk Oil, to drill off its shores.

It's hard to envision how much is at stake for Guyana. If CGK strikes oil in one of the big targets—and produces just a tenth of that of each year, or 50 million barrels, the annual profits would be around US\$2 billion, according to Sully. Under a profit-sharing agreement, Guyana would get half the profits—providing a lifeline to one of the government's poorest citizens that could go toward paying off debt and investing in health and education. And that's just one target. Of course, the chances of striking oil

in any one specific target are low—anyone doing like a geologist. Over the years a handful of wells have been drilled off Guyana's shores, and they came up dry. Sully notes optimistically that detection technology has vastly improved and, "We've found one real view, it significantly improves the probability of finding many more."

It's an unusual case for the McGill law professor who helped represent Guyana during the country's government to go to arbitration. Papien Akhavan has spent most of his career on cases involving genocide, child soldiers and various human rights issues. He saw the case as a unique opportunity to bring socio-economic development to a country where a majority of college graduates reside abroad—and where remittances from expats in Toronto form a significant share of the country's paltry US\$4.5 billion GDP.

Yet history teaches that sudden wealth hasn't always a positive. Nigeria, Angola, Equatorial Guinea and Iraq—the list of resource-rich countries that suffer despite their natural riches is long. A windfall can bring corruption, violence, ethnic strife, inflation, environmental destruction, and lead to the neglect of sectors crucial to the population, such as agriculture. Guyana starts out with the advantages of a democratic government and a president, Bharrat Jagdeo, who is an economist. And Akhavan hopes that Canada will step up and lend a hand to help the country strengthen the institutions necessary for good governance and leadership. "Canada can play an important role in ensuring the Guyanese government is prepared for this economic transformation and to help ensure that this newfound wealth contributes optimally to the socio-economic development of the Guyanese people," Akhavan said.

Canada already has strong ties to the English-speaking Caribbean nation. "We are an historic trading partner. Many of our citizens live in Guyana, and many of its businesses own assets in here. An alumnus of CGK, Edith Dunlop, was a McGill alumnae. Sully who sees a potential role for retired executives of Canada's oil sector in setting up modern regulations and safety standards for Guyana. It's a nice vision. But first there is a legal case to be won and oil to be found—two tall orders. ■



for their rig to cross the coast from Italy, Sully had his men placed in daily progress on the Internet. A mistake, it turned out—Sully says the company was later told that "people from Suriname looked at it daily." The CGK rig had been on site for less than 36 hours when two fishermen from Suriname, a poor, prosperous country that is already producing oil, approached in the dark. They flashed their headlights and told the rig operators over radio to either abandon their work or face the consequences. The operators obeyed. Sully, who was in Vancouver resistant to leaving, soon watched the price of CGK shares drop from \$2 to 50 cents (the stock now trades for a dime apiece).

It turns out that Eagle and Warbonnet are isolated islands where there have been disputes between Guyana and Suriname that colored their. Recent political efforts to resolve the dispute—including attempts by the Caribbean Community and even the personal intervention of the prime minister of Jamaica—have failed. In 2004, Guyana took the matter to the regional arbitration under a provision of the Law of the Sea Treaty to



AUSTRALIA: FRESH FROM THE DRAIN
As a result of the worst drought in a century, the premier of Queensland warned that his state's citizens will soon have to start drinking water containing recycled sewage. Premier Peter Scott warned that water shortages may result in other Australian states having to do the same. "There are ugly decisions. But you either drink water or you die," said Scott. "There's no choice as liquid gold. It's a matter of life and death."

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CANADA HAS a unique and absolute advantage in China's untapped mining sector, says one company head. "Why not leverage it?"

Missing out on a red-hot market

The world's capital markets love China, but the TSX is playing coy

BY ANDREA MAJDELL CAMPBELL • Going through the 10 or so Chinese-related issues presently listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, it doesn't take a rocket scientist to realize this isn't a beauty contest. With some exceptions, it's a rather motley collection of brittle tinier and near-cognate companies, many flailing with bankruptcy or headed by scandal. "Up until now, there's been very little interest," admits Joe Tai, a Vancouver-based broker who specializes in North American listed Chinese companies. But as stock exchanges from London to New York stumble over each other to woo cash-starved Chinese companies, and China's own become seen the world with record-breaking public offerings, China could be just the ticket to lift the TSX's dampening fortunes.

But the TSX, like much of the Canadian business sector, seems to be missing the boat. Canada's stock exchange could certainly use a boost after foreigner acquired more than two and a half billion, leaving \$10 billion of its market cap in losses and taking a good chunk of its credibility as the world's

share exchange. We're going Capital, admits Chinese companies looking to list in Canada. "While Toronto has jumped up to 10th with two road trips to China in the last year, the world's seventh-largest exchange has taken an ideologically opposed approach to the hot bar market. TSX officials wouldn't divulge their budget for China, but it isn't the reach, given the road shows are paid for by participating investment banks and law firms. CIBC Richard Neufeld has never been to China and the exchange has no plans to open an

office there, while the New York Stock Exchange has opened one in Hong Kong. "It's not the reach, given the road shows are paid for by participating investment banks and law firms. CIBC Richard Neufeld has never been to China and the exchange has no plans to open an

office for the time being. "At some point it may make sense to have someone on the ground," says Richard Neufeld, senior vice president in charge of finance for the TSX. "It would certainly help our cause." It certainly couldn't hurt. The TSX is getting lost in its efforts, any observers, as China's new high-technology boom is in full swing. It's a country that's been in the news for its lack of market depth and end-

ing of the capital markets," admits Tai. Investments signed up yet again for a company called South China, which in partnership with the southern municipality of Guizhou, manufacturing firm. The Canadian side, which included Perini, left control of the factory operations on the hands of officials and a group from Hong Kong. Some \$10 million disappeared. The Canadian had little choice but to sell the factory back to the market, which agreed to buy it for a fraction of the price, only to come back halfway through. Perini took the case to international arbitration in Beijing and won, but the damage had been done by a judge in Guizhou, who, being an employee of the municipality, explained how it would be in the best interests of his career to enforce the ruling.

These days, Chinese languages are still played by pump-and-dump penny promoters out of Vancouver, while a number of mining deals are mired in a web of opaque regulations and political machinations. Mandarins often had to project past on hold in the state of theory local opposition. BIME Metals is expected to go to arbitration after its Chinese partner helped himself to \$1 million from company coffers.

"Business practices and transparency in China will very much have something to be desired," says Taylor. Chinese companies have yet to fully embrace the concept of capital markets, says China southern. Many don't see the value in submitting accurate information or financial disclosures, thereby leaving the market as a way to get quick cash. "No Canadians

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really haven't emerged," says Douglas Bents, a veteran of the Chinese listing scene. Some suggest the best way to increase Toronto's profile is to get a big Chinese state-run resource company to list. While that might be a little more difficult given the Harper government's spotty relations with Beijing, it doesn't seem to be the TSX's strength as the sector of 60 per cent of the world's rare minerals. "Canada has a unique and absolute advantage," says Tommy Cheng, head of New Alliance Minerals, a Montreal mining company listed on the TSX's Venture Exchange. "Why not leverage it?" In particular, the TSX could be leveraging people like Cheng, born in Hong Kong but educated in Edmonton, to break into the market. Already, the majority of Chinese listings brought to the TSX are by Chinese Canadians, who also represent a substantial investor base. Unfortunately, a number of Chinese Canadians, disappointed with the reaction they've received at home, are turning to American companies not to bother with Canada. Ron Feng heads up regularly the most successful TSX mining play to come out of China. His company Silvercorp Metals, in one of the few foreign-owned gold-producing mines, is now in the \$100 million price-but no shares to Canadians. While more than 20 American-run natural funds have entered the scene since China's market opened, not a single Canadian has made the cut, says Feng, who plans to list Silvercorp in Hong Kong this year.



NEW YORK AND LONDON STUMBLE OVER EACH OTHER TO WOO CHINESE COMPANIES

TSX CHIEF Robert Neufeld has never been to China and presently has no plans to open an office there

interior in China. Perini advised Lei Kai Cheng, a Chinese middle-class living in Hong Kong, on the terms of takeover of a TSX-listed shell company—the preferred method for most Chinese listings. "The company, Noble China, was able to raise \$200 million to buy three mid-sized businesses on the list as it had the exclusive license for Tibet Blue Ribbon beer in the People's Republic. It did not. A entry level battle ensued and investors lost millions. "It was definitely not one of the triumphs

share an equal portion of the blame, they say, for nearly pumping into China and blithely ignoring legal status. "Nobody in Canada had ever done business in China," says Perini, whose Toronto Capital (formerly South China) is trading at 60 cents a share. "We took the common sense to lower our pattern in China—it was a really stupid idea." And the market has paid the price—unable to make anything close to what it did in the mid-1990s. "The struggle is to have a couple of home runs and so far they

Chengling Chao is also looking for China's future. A former assistant who's been living in Canada for 10 years, Chao lost a small fortune on the South China venture but returned to the market as chairman of the venture listed China Resource Resources Inc., a purveyor of mine teacher training equipment. With the stock hovering around 65 cents,

Zhou, at the urging of his U.S. investors, is looking to list soon at the border. "Canada approach me to do deals in Canada. I will then not want your game, you go to U.S.," he says. "Why understand how Canadian investors lost? I lost money too. But they don't realize that the Chinese market has been in 10 years ago." ■

Andrea MajdeLL Campbell was awarded a Media Fellowship by the Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada to travel to China.



The great university cheating scandal

With more than 50 per cent of students cheating, university degrees are losing their value. Are you worried about long-term consequences. So why don't the schools put a stop to it? BY CATHY GULL, MICHAEL KOHLER AND MARTIN PATRIQUIN

When General Motors realized last week that its Chevy Cobalt coupes lacked sufficient airbag padding, it recalled 30,000 cars. Similarly, companies such as Home Depot and Best Buy have been contaminated with salmonella. And when Sony found out in Japan that its Walkman headphones were catching fire, it recalled 9.6 million pairs before launching a "global replacement program." It's common prac-

tice in the corporate world—standards must be met and guaranteed, or consumers will lose faith in the product and the business will die. Loss is to academia.

Universities are in the business of producing graduates—the degrees which will lead to the careers which will generate our wealth. The degrees they confer are the university's certificate that a graduate has completed a required course of study, and that he or she has been tested and found capable by appropriate authorities. Yet a recent University of Guelph study has discovered that

more than half the student body in Canada is cheating in way through school. And there is no road. There is not even a great sense of urgency around the problem. The idea of a degree being dishonest, and therefore meaningless, evidence that a lack of integrity in the university system will have a far-reaching effect on our economy in the years to come.

The numbers on academic misconduct at both Canadian and American post-secondary institutions are startling. The Guelph report puts the percentage of Canadian students engaging in serious cheating on written work at 55 per cent. In the U.S., according to some studies, 70 per cent of students admit to cheating in one form or another. Universities, apparently not concerned that cheating has reached crisis proportions, offer little but token anti-plagiarism policies and ineffective ethics campaigns to assure critics, professors, researchers, and the public that cheating is not rampant in their classrooms. In our U.S. survey, 45 per cent of professors said they had not reported a student caught cheating to officials during the three years prior to participating in the study.

When put into historical context, the numbers for academic integrity across North America show cheating is on a steady rise. The University of Guelph study, the first comprehensive investigation of cheating in Canadian universities, was published last fall and found that 51 per cent of the undergraduate surveyed admitted to serious cheating on written work, including lifting passages from secondary sources or from the Internet without footnoting, and handing work completed by others as their own. According to numbers released to *Maclean's* by the University of Toronto, instances of plagiarism rose from 52 a decade ago to 298 in the 2003-2004 school year.

U.S. research conducted by Donald L. McCabe, a business professor at Rutgers University in New Jersey, comparing students in 1961 and 1995, shows the percentage of those admitting to copying from a classmate doubled to 52 per cent. Those reporting having helped another student cheat increased to 37 per cent from 23 per cent, and that the use of crib notes in test and exam settings

increased over a quarter from 36 per cent. The advent of the Internet has only accelerated the trend. While 19 per cent of U.S. students surveyed in 1999 considered borrowing whole passages from the Web to write their papers, almost 40 per cent admitted to the practice six years later, according to McCabe's research. Other Web-based sources include the so-called "paper mills" banking custom-made essays by ghostwriters with proven records for scoring high grades. The numbers attached to instances of Internet-related cheating—and indeed to cheating of all kinds—are likely under-reported. "What could be happening now is that it's becoming so commonplace among students that it's not cheating now—it's just a way to survive the



system," says McCabe, who is also founding president of Duke University's Center for Academic Integrity, which promotes ethics among students and faculty. "Stealing a glance at a note, a little bit of plagiarism—it's just not as people's moral consciences anymore."

Though cheating is a life in all fields of academic study, the highest numbers crop up in the sciences. A survey of 5,100 U.S. graduate students published last year by the Academy of Management Learning and Education, for example, found that business students, at 56 per cent, were the worst offenders—no comfort to professors in the aftermath of recent corporate corruption scandals. Engineering students, meanwhile, are at 54 per cent, close behind those business students. Both groups admitted to activities ranging from plagiarism to smuggling crib notes into exams. Perhaps most shocking, some two dozen dental students in the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey last summer said to perform a year of community service after falsifying credits for clinical procedures such as root canals and crown fittings—procedures patients would not do until prior to their dentures had been down. Such cases are not unique to the U.S. Over two dozen first-year University of

Toronto law students were caught in 2001 forging their names on summer job applications as a bid to secure better jobs.

Though the moral outrage among people argues that cheating has always been a part of university life, and that misconduct at university does not necessarily lead to ancient duellists or, studies suggest that unethical students become unethical employees. "Cheating is the result of the desire to get ahead while taking shortcuts," says Deborah Kerley, director of the student affairs office at the University of Alberta. "That's what students are doing in classes if they're cheating or plagiarizing—they're trying to get the good grades without really putting in the effort. And I think that underlying cause is what follows them."

A 2005 *New England Journal of Medicine* paper suggests, for example, that doctors coplaid by state medical boards are three times more likely to have been singled out for unprofessional behaviour while at medical school. "The evidence is in," read an editorial published alongside the article, "and the link between unprofessional behaviour in medical students and their subsequent unprofessional behaviour as physicians is undeniable." Medical school educators note, however, A 2001 study of articles among business students published in the *Journal of Education for Business* found that those "who engage in dishonest behaviour in their college classes were more likely to engage in dishonest behaviour on the job."

Though "we don't have that great survey that says, if you cheat in college, you're going to be the next Ken Lay [the former Enron CEO]," says McCabe, who is also founding president of Duke University's Center for Academic Integrity, which promotes ethics among students and faculty. "Stealing a glance at a note, a little bit of plagiarism—it's just not as people's moral consciences anymore."

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AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, INSTANCES OF PLAGIARISM ROSE FROM JUST 92 A DECADE AGO TO 298 IN THE 2003-2004 SCHOOL YEAR



CEID," says Tim Dodd, executive director of Duke's Center for Academic Integrity, the potential consequences are clear: There is a cost to employers associated with hiring graduates whose university experience has informed them to cheating is the cost of competence. When Randal Sims, an authority in business ethics at Florida's Houghlin School of Business and Entrepreneurship, "if some graduates are competing from professional positions based upon dishonestly earned academic credentials, employers may suffer."

There is arguably no institution better positioned in today's knowledge-based society to shape the minds of young people than the university. "The integrity of almost every major public institution has come under question in the last several years—whether it's the police force, the government, the church, whatever," says Julia Christensen Hughes, the Guelph professor who co-wrote the Canadian cheating study with McCabe. "Universities have to be beyond reproach. The credibility of the research that we generate, the credibility of the students who we graduate, has to be beyond question." And yet they are not.

On the face of it, at least, universities deserve academic misconduct and honest of policies that permit professors to dismiss out of protest students. In practice, students who cheat are unlikely to be caught and face few penalties other than they are Christensen Hughes, who is also director of Guelph's Teaching Support Services, has headed it all—including training of young women struggling to make-of-term exams with crib notes scribbled on their upper thighs so they can use up their items to answer questions, and extracted formulas and quotes from Shakespeare. She says the problem is something deeper. "I think it's reflective of a broader

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JACQUES L. LEBLANC FOR MACLEAN'S

53% of all students admit to serious cheating in written work

society's attitude to which character and integrity just don't seem to matter as much as these characteristics do it can seem "rare."

"If the winds that's going to happen to them is they're going to get fooled some more," she adds. "From a student's cost-benefit perspective, we're going to change that entire." Many Canadian universities do not have a formalized way of detecting cheating in test settings, for example, where many to administer multiple-choice exams have, in the age of the 100-student classroom, become along-finish-particularly in first-and-second-year courses. Many policies governing the prohibition of plagiarism, reason-ability and at the discretion of professors. And while some professors at universities are encouraged to implement anti-cheating measures, they are frequently not mandatory.

The University of Toronto depends on a patchwork of exam standards and norms that varies from discipline to discipline. "Some departments do use several versions of tests when administering exams for large numbers of students," says Pam Gervacio, the university's associate director of the teaching enhancement office. Alberta's University of Lethbridge, meanwhile, doesn't have as many monitoring policies as formal as those used by some larger schools. "The use of randomized multiple-choice exams is fairly recent but not as universal," says vice-president academic, Senora O'Shea. "I think more universities are catching on but there is no doubt that some are unaware of what plagiarism is, especially in the first and second years." Final tests for both test cheating and plagiarism at Lethbridge range from the private-dish step on the way to a failing grade to outright penalties. "If you're caught twice," he says, "that's grounds for a suspension—perhaps a permanent one."

Incoming University of British Columbia students, meanwhile, sign a contract binding them to the university's "academic rules and

regulations, and ordinances" under penalty of a failing grade and, in some cases, suspension. Paul F. Harrison, associate dean of science at UBC and a history professor, says that instances of cheating in written assignments are common, but he says "it's a student's choice to cheat." He says "it's a student's choice to cheat." He says "it's a student's choice to cheat."

The students, perhaps not surprisingly, are hardly lining up to tackle the problem. Next week, Dalhousie University in Halifax looks off "Academic Integrity Week," aimed at promoting the intricacies of proper reasoning and attribution. Dalhousie administrators admit the issue of cheating is a hard sell. "The sign up isn't going very well," says Lynn Taylor, head of Dal's Centre for Learning and Teaching. "I've got 10 people [in a workshop] we're excited."

At all Canadian universities, perhaps McGill's policies are the most stringent. It enforces mandatory assignment in science-related writing and offering oral versions for all first-year exams in 1999, largely to curb cheating on multiple-choice questions. All first-year multiple-choice exams are now rigorously run through McGill's Exam Review Program, which analyzes wrong answers for tell-tale similarities. "The more identical wrong answers two or more students have, the more

concern we have," says David MacKay, a McGill chemistry professor who helped protect the program. "McGill is actually being quite conservative in its protection. We could probably catch more cheaters, but we can only catch the real cheaters." Despite the success of MacKay's method, he knows of no other university in Canada that has adopted it.

McGill has used various tools, a Web-based essay authentication database effective in identifying cases of plagiarism, since 2004. Though use of such data bases is widespread at Canadian universities, only McGill has written it into its policy. "Instead of cheating, a student must either have the paper checked against the database or choose to opt out of authentication, as some student groups had copyright-related complaints about the database. Smaller classes, where students have been shown to themselves, as well as based on exam monitoring, are McGill's priorities. "The point isn't to catch people," says Myra Mandelbaum, deputy president at McGill. "The point is to convince them that they'll be caught if they cheat."

Whenver the policies implemented by universities, cheating is still rampant and getting worse. It would be easy to blame students for their transgressions. Yet it is the universities—their traditions, their degrees and guaranteeing educational quality—that must find solutions.

SOME YOUNG WOMEN HIDE UP THEIR SKIRTS BEFORE EXAMS TO STEAL DATES, MATH FORMULAS AND SHAKESPEARE QUOTES ON THEIR UPPER THIGHS



PHOTOGRAPH BY: ANDREW TOLSON. PHOTOGRAPH BY: ANDREW TOLSON. PHOTOGRAPH BY: ANDREW TOLSON.

Perhaps professors, charged with teaching these students, don't make good cops. While instructors are trained to enforce academic discipline, says Christine Hughes, "some don't." That may undermine the problem. While the Gallup study notes that 75 per cent of professors and 66 per cent of teaching assistants thought a student had cheated in the previous year, almost half were absolutely sure—less than half believed they believed that cheating is a serious problem. In 2001 paper, U.S. business professors Sarah Nouri and Cathy Owens-Swift cited research indicating that while 76 per cent of faculty members observed cheating in their classrooms, only 20 per cent of their students met with the student and a higher authority," says Nouri, who teaches marketing at Arkansas State University. "My gut feeling is this number might be even more accurate."

A handful of anecdotes deter professors and teaching assistants from setting formal procedures. The halls of academics are awash with stories of the confused with plagiarism, doing no-work marks rather than setting university authorities—the response is just too unpleasant, oppressive and time-consuming. Professors are "there to teach and to publish research, not to police," says Tim Renshaw, associate vice-president and senior associate at the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. "They're competing too to get tenure, their salaries depend on it. So they are under severe pressure themselves. And if they had to monitor every student in their classes for plagiarism and cheating, that's extremely time-consuming."

More often than not, too, academics' security policies produce "confusion" among both students and faculty, says Christine Hughes. "Maybe policies can be done but the confidence of the people who are supposed to implement them," she says. "They'll make their own private deal with students or they can't be bothered to use that formal process." Both trust and honor between students and teachers makes some only at an environment where both camps harbour the perception that academics are corrupt. "People in general think that everybody else is cheating, and that makes it okay for them to cheat," says MacKay. "It's true of school, and it's true of the corporate world." The result is an uneven playing field—some classes fairer than others—a situation that is run over to intensify the tendency among students to cheat in order to survive that situation.

Jack Mintz, a professor at the Rotman School of Management at the University of

Toronto, believes that cheating at universities may be common for some professors, but not common for the workload and administratively perfection, says a blind eye. Some instructors believe cheating is the

DOCTORS DISCIPLINED BY STATE MEDICAL BOARDS ARE THREE TIMES MORE LIKELY TO HAVE BEEN SINCE OUT AT MED SCHOOL FOR BAD BEHAVIOUR



reflects reality there. "It could be that they worry about future endorsements as they career," says Mintz. "The point is that the universities have to make a case at the top that cheating is not a good thing to do."

Experts say the reasons for cheating among today's students extend far beyond campus competition, to more third nations around which is unethical, to a cultural generation gap between students and professors. "In this knowledge-worker age, it's not necessarily tied to doing well in school to get into grad school or better job prospects you can get better jobs as the pressure to do well is really high," says Stephen Covey, author of *The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People*. "These young people who are in comparison the No. 1 reason for ethical failures in the workplace is most expensive, so many companies are looking for it." The same, he says, holds true for school. Over the last two decades, too, North American universities have seen their mandates shift from institutions of learning, research from the main questionnaires of finding work and putting food on the table, to the necessary criterion for career in the corporate world. "I think there's a lot of students these days who have bought

the message that success is necessary for a credential, to get a better job, to make more money," says Christine Hughes. Covey says, students "get the degree, not the education."

Some students who admit to cheating often believe their professors are complicit in the cheating. Among engineering students, says Christine Hughes, "there was a sense that they were expected to take more courses than other students, typically, so they felt punished—they needed to find shortcuts." She adds, "They also said that they assumed that faculty knew that. So no sense they felt the way we do, 'Nudge-nudge, wink-wink, we all know what they're going on, we all know what it takes to survive this program.'"

McGill's vice president also at work in the trend. "Young people making the world for the first time at once making their own rules—deciding what rules they can ignore, what rules they should apply and what they won't apply them," he says. In a small but not insignificant number of the students surveyed, McGill also finds some who see cheating as a valuable skill in itself. "It has become a skill that will serve me well in the real world," says McCabe. "They use it as training in a sense—they're learning how to beat the system."

Too, of course, is a trend of moral relativism. Professors are not exempt from cheating and cheating is not a domain of study. "The more people rationalize cheating, the more it becomes a culture of dishonesty," says Covey. "And that

56% of all business students admit to cheating

everybody else is cheating, you feel a need to cheat too." Nothing demonstrates the better than the group of American business students who, presented with the idea that if grades would be accompanied by permanent black marks in their records if the failure was due to cheating, embraced the notion. "They wanted employees to know that they'd failed the course because they cheated and not because they were really stupid," says Christine Hughes.

HOW TO TALK TO A SUSPECTED SERIAL KILLER

Interrogation is a fine art, and the Pickton jury saw it on view all week

BY REH MACLEAN & NANCY MACDONALD
Picking the jury to convict Pickton—if, indeed, it was found—was a delicate by-the-numbers operation. While his Port Coquitlam, B.C., farm yielded stories of sexual murder from the moment he was destined on Feb. 5, 2001, on a minor gun charge, the man was a closed book, an unapproachable mystery. The first week of his trial in B.C. Supreme Court on 26 first-degree murder charges has been consumed by a videotaped interrogation of Pickton, conducted five years ago on Feb. 23, a day after he was arrested on the first of many murder charges. It would be months more before most of the damning evidence of body parts was uncovered, but for all its limitations, the grilling was a carefully orchestrated example of police finesse.

The session stretched from 10 a.m. until almost 3 p.m. in a controlled interview room at the RCMP's Surrey detachment. It was conducted in tag-team fashion by an elite interview team trained for major crime interrogations. Unknown to Pickton, who had no lawyer present, the interrogation was broadcast in two other rooms in the detachment. One held five officers of the interview team, who'd been screening Pickton's background for two weeks, and who, the court heard this week, tested their interrogations with lies and misdirection. The other housed a team of investigating officers, crime profilers and psychologists. For all that, Pickton, with his grade-school education, proved an elusive quarry.

Ned Nilsson, a commander with the St. Paul Police Department in Minnesota and as expert in interrogation training, says videotaped interviews provide crucial context. "It raises the veil of what happens in the interview room," he says. "It lets the jury, like the judge, become an audience." Thus, then, a what Pickton's jury saw.

BUILDING RAPPORT Sgt. (now Staff Sgt.) Sgt. Fordy, an elite good cop fashion, is both gentle and non-judgmental as he begins

a probe for common ground. Fordy talks of likes and dislikes, about disappointments and tragedies in his life. He uses a series of openers like have been trying out for the NHL, he says the dinner that his mother died of cancer, as Pickton's much-loved mother had.

Building with the suspect is a technique long taught at the Canadian Police College in Ottawa by now-retired RCMP Staff Sgt. John Kasser. Kasser, author of *The Criminal Investigator's Resource Guide for Interviewing*, described many of his techniques in a story published in 2000 in *Perry Express*, the RCMP internal magazine. Get the suspect "on side," he advises. Sharing personal experiences can the first foreign exchange. "It's important to find something about the subject that you like," Kasser said. "You don't give up secrets to people you don't like."

They talk about favourite foods, how Pickton likes beef, but not veggie burgers. Fordy talks "Later, when a sandwich arrives, Fordy takes his own side and picks off the veggie-

SGT. FORDY TALKS OF DISLIKES, LIKES, FAVORITE FOODS, PICKTON LIKES PORK, BUT NO 'FANCY STUFF'

bles," says the prosecutor. He strikes Pickton's age. He enjoys discovering why someone's people "end up the way they end up," Fordy says. "Quite frankly, I think, at the end of the day you could be just a pig farmer or you could be somebody very, very important."

Fordy goes through a power of 40-minute-women. None of them have to do to him, Pickton answers. Many answers are more of a tactic, but Pickton describes his heartbreak when, as a 32-year-old, he returned from school to find his first call killed and hanging in the barn. He didn't speak to his family for days. "I finally realized that we're not here forever," he says. "We're here for the time we're here for."

SEARCHING FOR MOTIVE Fordy grows less tolerant of Pickton's details—a technique also taught in interrogations. "The more often he is repeated the more ingrained it becomes," says Kasser's *Perry* it opens rapidly. As several points Pickton seems to be returned to his cell. He is denied. He soon he shouldn't be speaking without his lawyer—

but Fordy has no saying, and Pickton keeps answering, after a fashion.

Fordy finally presses emotional buttons, warning that details in his cell and preparing for a psychiatric that Pickton might use as a springboard to a confession. "You know," he says of the growing forensic investigation and the force, "they're spending \$1 million a month just to get you." He conceals a series of child-disappearing stories, as the suspect hope Pickton will plead to the psychiatric murders in a lesser cell—another emotion investigation technique. Everybody knows child killers like Clifford Olson," says Fordy. "He is the worst kind of killer," says



THE CROWN'S first witness, RCMP Insp. Ned Adams, founded the interview team.

Fordy. "The thing you have to ask yourself is, what kind of a killer do you want to be remembered as?"

Fordy says there are two camps among arresting officers. "There are a lot of people who don't want you to be a crazy, sick, delinquent wacko," he says. Other cops believe the worse have no self-respect; they're telling their bodies, getting their self in their arms, spreading disease. Maybe, he suggests to Pickton, "they are members of their own district." Fordy talks about Pickton's dislike to his mother's cancer. "Think what this is like, a cancer and it's going to kill you."

Fordy is pulled by Const. (now Cpl.) David Likier. She breathes over the room, allowing

freed and sympathy, all the while searching for motives. "That's a good person who has done some things that we have to deal with," she says. "I was in a courtroom when it is you're looking when you kill one of these women. Are you feeling sorry, are you feeling sorry?" she asks. "Is it like a switch that goes flicked on and you just react, or is it something you plan for weeks in advance?"

There are subtle changes in her arrival. Pickton's details and long silence continue, but he says, "I don't deserve anything to call me the role when the officers look. I should be."



AN ARTIST'S SKETCH OF Pickton being interrogated by Sgt. (now Staff Sgt.) Fordy on Feb. 23, 2001, a day after his arrest for reasons

on death row," he says. Likier tells him to be strong. "For what, dying?" he asks. "That's all. I'll be locked up here forever."

THE CROWN'S STAFF Sgt. (now Insp.) Don Adams takes over for the last 90 minutes. His tone is frank and inquisitive, but he both leads of the man's own talk force and founder of the RCMP's interview team. "Well, I know we can correct you're corrected," he says. He speaks Pickton's psyche, something he knows. "The first one, what did you think he was trying to say? Or was it that anger and rage just took over? I know you heard them. They said it to you. They said it to you. They said it to you."

Adams plays the ego. Pickton will be a jailhouse hero, he predicts. "This made the police look stupid. There you sit right under their noses, every five minutes killings and they didn't even have a clue." "It's horrible," he

says Pickton. "It's horrible but it's impressive. You may well be the most successful serial killer in the North American continent." Pickton—consciously or not—uses Adams and the interview's close—must negotiate a deal to get police off his back. He agrees with Adams that he did a poor job of leaving up the house and blood-soaked manure on a mobile home on the farm. "That's right, I was sloppy," he says. "I didn't know that the disposal of the women's

Adam plays the ego. "YOU'LL BE A JAILHOUSE HERO," HE SAYS. "YOU MADE THE POLICE LOOK STUPID."

body and buried the manure, Adams tells him. "I know," says Pickton. "Oh, it must give you off," says Adams. "I know," says Pickton, showing remorse for, if nothing else, his poor housekeeping.

In court this week, Pickton's lawyer Peter Ritchie attacked the validity of admissions eventually made by Pickton. He stressed the length of the interview Pickton endured, and that he was filled with delirium. Ritchie attacked allegations that he had sex with the corpse of a woman killed, and that children, as well as prostitutes, were disappearing from Vancouver's Downtown Eastside. Police also exaggerated the amount of blood in a trailer on the farm, and incorrectly blamed Pickton he'd committed begins to C from a prostitute, which was more likely from a hospital procedure.

Still, it was noted strategy for prosecutors to begin with such an honest replay of the tape, experts say. That—and a locked cage of Pickton's conversation with an unknown officer that night in his cell—may be the only time in the year long trial the jury heard the accused speak, let alone react to his allegations. "Those kinds of things don't leave you easily," says Neil Boyd, director of the graduate program in criminology at Simon Fraser University. "My sense is that unless the jury regards the conduct of police as particularly outrageous, they're not likely to discount the validity of the testimony."

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COLLAR OF THE WEEK

WHAT IS THE GETAWAY PLAN?
After striking US\$2.5 million in art, ensembles and maps from a man in an exclusive San Francisco neighbourhood, one of the suspected crooks attempted to sell some of the goods back to the owner, telling him he'd found them at a flea market. When the owner went to the market to check things out himself, he spotted a man resembling more of his thugs and called police, who promptly arrested the thieves.

PHOTO: GETAWAY

PHOTO: GETAWAY



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The healing power of disease

An emerging science shows that sickness is needed, and not all bad

BY LIAHNE GEORGE For most scientists, believing in evolution means accepting that there's a logical explanation for every little thing—every cell, every enzyme, every flesh of pain or joy. And yet anyone who has ever come face-to-face with an incurable illness might reasonably ask, what higher purpose could disease possibly serve? In his new book *Survival of the Sickest*, neurogeneticist Sharon Moalem tries to prove that disease is not only necessary, but it has been a surprisingly good friend to humankind over the years, helping to ensure our survival in the face of plagues, famines and radical climate change. Moalem, a 33-year-old Toronto native who now conducts research at New York's Mount Sinai School of Medicine, stumbled upon the science of evolutionary biology as a postdoc at 15 years old. At 16—already a regular patron of the medical library—he diagnosed himself with hemochromatosis (HHC), a rare hereditary blood disorder that interferes with the body's ability to process iron. If left untreated, HHC causes excess iron to build up in the organs. Eventually, a person will literally rust to death. "People thought I was very nice, so when I went to see my physician, he laughed at me," says Moalem. "Then he ran some tests and my iron was sky high. He thought there was something wrong with the machine." Now Moalem's doctor checks blood every 90 days to keep his iron levels low.

Moalem's doctor was right: the disorder is rare. But geneticists estimate that at least 30 percent of people of western and northern European descent carry the gene. So it isn't you and me. Moalem and his wife, if HHC is such a dangerous condition, why do so many healthy people still carry the "bug"? "In evolutionary terms," he says, "that means we asked for it." The answer, he later discovered, dates back more than 600 years and lies in the particular way people process iron. In an average person, iron is absorbed as needed by the body, and any excess simply passes through. In a person with HHC, excess iron is distributed throughout the body, with one key exception: it does not penetrate a type of white blood cell called a macrophage. "Macrophages," says Moalem, "are the police wagon of the immune system.

They comb our system looking for trouble, when they find it, they surround it, try to subdue it or kill it, and bring it back to the station in our lymph nodes." The iron in an average person's macrophages, he says, can sometimes be used by infectious agents. But those causing tuberculosis, to grow and multiply. But the iron deficiency in macrophages of an HHC carrier, researchers later discovered, are "the Brass Lee of the immune system."

In the 16th century, Europeans with the HHC gene, he reckoned, he reckoned, would have been uniquely suited to fend off disease—most significantly, the bubonic plague. Because so many survivors would have needed the gene, a large number of their offspring would inherit, which may explain why no subsequent epidemics were ever so lethal as the Black Death of 1347-1350.

Survival of the Sickest reads like a *Frankenstein* for the medical set. Moalem shows how evolutionary medicine can explain all sorts of phenomena we can't instantaneously account for: why we need to stretch when we're cold, why wearing sunglasses actually increases our risk of cataracts, and why people from certain parts of the world are more prone to diabetes, hypertension and skin cancer. In turn, these findings help researchers explain new, curious treatment options. Moalem has already conducted groundbreaking research at the University of Toronto that helped to establish a genetic link between HHC and Alzheimer's. In 2005,

he published a theory suggesting that some rare diabetes originated in northern Europe 11,000 years ago, brought on by a rapid drop in temperatures.

As a field of study, evolutionary medicine is only now gaining credibility in the wider medical community. "There's finally a big move to get this into medical education," says Moalem. "Doctors are not really exposed to basic evolutionary principles in school, so at first people distrust it." But as we move towards systems of customized health care,



A LITTLE sickness today might just save our lives tomorrow.

from when and where we descended will become crucial sources of information.

"Everything that we are, we're inherited from our ancestors," says Moalem. "In our DNA, there's a record of every plague and every environmental upheaval that our ancestors experienced. They've passed that down to us and it's a great gift, but a complicated inheritance, too." ■



A LITTLE HELP IN FIGHTING CANCER

A recent study suggests that anweed might protect against skin cancer. Researchers at Ohio State University found that a substance in the plant, called brown algae polyphenols, significantly reduced the number and size of skin tumors in hairless mice. Scientists believe the extracts, which are powerful antioxidants, may also have broader health benefits produced by UV radiation. The compounds worked when rubbed on the skin and when eaten.

FALL OF A SUPER COP

For years, Vancouver's top anti-gang cop was on a private hunt for \$100 million in terrorist cash. Was Bill Chu a hero, a scam artist or just plain crazy? BY TERRY GOULD

Sgt. Bill Chu was not the kind of undercover investigator to feel disrespected when his face was shown on television. Most war hawks, he enjoyed being the poster boy of the Vancouver Police Department, showing off drive-by-jewelry informants' faces. As the most prominent member of the Asian Organized Crime Section for 12 years, and head of the Gang Crime Unit for another four, Chu was usually unlikely to be interviewed about the gangsters he'd sent to jail for murder, drug trafficking or extortion. His exotic origins in the Third and the Big Circle Boys gangs were of interest around the world, garnering him invitations to give keynote talks at law enforcement conferences on four continents. Chu's reputation was so stellar that Crown prosecutors often asked him to prepare witness-court briefs and had him testify as an expert witness in a string of homicide trials.

It'd long been Chu's 1984, and over the years had increased him for television and magazine articles. In 2004, when I invited him to the launch of a book I'd written that focused him as a major player, I was shocked to learn the department had encouraged him to reach an agreement of separation from the police, with no farewell party and no public announcement. The officer who'd been the main man about the 49-year-old Chu's early criminal misdeeds had been a classified internal investigation into Chu's activities "outside the force." The coffee-room gossip was that Chu had become "buddy-buddy with a so-called informant" who'd turned Chu into "a secret agent gone awfully." Beyond these intriguing details, it was impossible to find out what, precisely, he'd done wrong. At Criminal Intelligence Service conferences for which I was the keynote speaker, cops told me little more than that Chu had become "an embarrassment" to the VPD and that he'd left the country.

Chu's silent disappearance never made the press and his whereabouts were a mystery until late 2006 when, out of the blue, he began frenetically phoning everybody in his address book, leaving the impression he was desperate. Chu's older brother, Ivan, a sergeant with the New Westminster Police Service, suggested to his relatives that I be brought into the loop to see if I could find out what was going on. The family asked Chu's former boss on the 49th floor again, Andy Nimmo, to call me. Suddenly I learned that for the past two years Chu had been "over in Hong Kong, hanging out with the wrong kind of people,"

that before he'd left town he'd "ruined his life and his wife's life," and that when he'd been up to work "in cocaine and crazy" he'd turned himself into "a pretty big story."

Two days later I walked into the lobby of the Arman Hotel in East Vancouver for a meeting with retired Staff Sgt. Nimmo, owner of a guy with a 10-day growth of beard who, back in 1986, had approved my first interview with Chu. Nimmo brought along Chu's wife of 20 years, Elaine, a beautiful, silver-haired 5'6" pin, dressed fashionably but looking bewildered and exhausted. "We're not kind of it at a loss," she said, raising and lowering her hands helplessly. "We really don't know what's going on now."

By "we," Elaine was alluding to herself, her parents, Bill Chu's parents, their entire

close confidence man who, in 1996, had somehow bewitched Chu into going along with a wild scheme. Unbeknownst to anyone on the force, Chu had Chu's most serious crime charge out of Nimmo and then off on missions to Florida, England and Asia. With Chu's help, Chu had received his self-made information sold to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and, after he'd changed that office, apparently persuaded Chu to use his Gang Crime Unit to follow leads that almost always went nowhere. Chu had handled Chu's every penny he had borrowed, and in January 2004, when Chu was arrested at the U.S. border on five counts of bank fraud, Chu lost his moral support as Chu's plea bargained his sentence to four months' jail time and five years' supervised release. By the time of Chu's arrest, the internal investigation into Chu's sideline activity was in full swing, and it would not have been dropped for the VPD to assume that if Chu's long business partnership with Chu's personal and became public, many of the connections the gangster had been instrumental in obtaining might have to be reviewed. Hence, his reputation as an "informant agent" to the department.

"When I asked Elaine what her husband and she'd Chu had actually been up to, she said the pair had always claimed they were engaged in an anti-terrorism operation," Bill said that he was going to get laughed by the Queen's council for the trashy people. And he was also going to receive a large sum of money, a reward. And Albert and it would be in the millions."

"That's something that what Bill is telling everybody is true," Nimmo reminded, scratching his head.

"I grew up in two worlds," Bill Chu said in August 1986, when he was 18. He wore a yellow golf shirt, jeans and sneakers, and his manner was as open and engaging as his looks. He was discussing Chu's new world because he was then the only Asian on the 12th-floor team squad, one of the only Asians on the entire force. "I think in this Asian room they'd be uncomfortable learning about Chinese culture," he said, "but in the department as a whole you gotta show that stuff down their throats. Police have their values, but I'm saying, 'You're dealing with a culture, you gotta know something about it.'"

We sat for five minutes on our first interview, and Chu had told me his reflections on the "baise" side of the road. I remember thinking one thing: Chu is an utterly



ROCK STAR handsome: Chu enjoyed being the poster boy for the Gang Crime Unit.

glen. He forwarded his information to Uncle Tom Cheung, meanwhile seeing normally to every other aspect of his life. Che's performance on the job assumed as superb as ever and he was promoted to sergeant, awarded a patrol as part of a normal rotation, and then, in 1966, informed that he was being given the job as head of the gang squad.

Somewhere within that next frame, a secret meeting in England supposedly took place between Cheung and a squad of MI6 agents. Cheung apparently came out of the meeting a bona fide MI6 operative, and Che introduced him as such to his brother-in-law, Michael Sarsen, when the pair wandered into Sarsen's restaurant on Broadway. "I looked at this guy," Sarsen reflected, "and he seemed like a bit of a dyster to me because he couldn't look me in the eye."

Still, Cheung's invisible position on the inside of the most sophisticated intelligence operation in Europe provides some interesting info known only to the Queen's secret agents. One day, Cheung dramatically reported that, thanks to Che's efforts, the \$10 million had been located and quarantined somewhere between Niassa and the rest of the world. While the news was greeted with a lot of interest, it still not clear to anybody who's heard the story in the words of Andy Niassa. "As far as we know it was all a bluff," he says. Cheung's words seemed to follow a pattern. "I can't see, when Cheung said that the Queen would knight Bill Chu, and that MI6 would pay him 10 per cent of the intercepted money as a reward, Chu went out and bought himself a zoodle."

Two weeks before Chu and his extended family were to leave for London to occupy the bungalow and reward, Cheung said he had to cancel his own appointment. MI6 ordered him to remain "operational" in North America. He then asked for Chu's credit card number to book the family's airline and hotel, and his bank card number so he could withdraw money from Chu's account to cover expenses while Chu was gone. Chu handed over the numbers to his brother's savings.

The central mystery of Chu's life is why he did that, and why he didn't recognize, as his wife did, that the person was neither really his brother nor sister. Chu was a first-class detective. He dealt with hundreds all the time. His something else going on between Chu and Cheung that was attached to intercepting Bill's financing? He'd be the first to believe he would be knighted and handed \$10 million. He was being tipped off the onset of a personal life disaster. "He's the indicator of that," says Andy Niassa, referring to several clues. "These are things that have happened that would lead you to think it's been a controlled thing from the beginning. He was as well have some

type of personality disorder, but there's more than that." In both Niassa and Bill's brother Tom, the role of an informant and knighted was, in retrospect, have been a cover for a profit oriented activity.

DID CHU REALLY BELIEVE HE'D BE KNIGHTED BY THE QUEEN AND HANDED A \$10-MILLION REWARD?

On the other hand, as another relative explained, "Money was not the object of what Bill was doing. And I don't know what was really going on. What we know is that all he talked about was getting knighted."

Chu's family trip to England lasted three weeks, during which time he didn't appear to be up to anything else besides preparing to meet the Queen. Cheung had booked the party into the Ritz for \$10,000 per room per night, and they didn't leave the hotel for the first three days, with Chu presenting his bows to the Queen, ready for the call that would tell him to leap into Royal duty. On the fourth day, Cheung called and said they all had to move to the Hilton "for security purposes," thus in the Hilton, then to the Marriot. They happened around London in this manner and Cheung called to say there was a hint of the palace, the Queen was out, and Chu wouldn't receive his knighthood on this trip. Back to Canada Chu and his family went, as if never that Cheung, down in Bellevue, had been withdrawing the massive amounts from Chu's credit card. Chu was still a wealthy man, with the costs of the trip, more than \$100,000. Cheung had a short term plan for covering the debt. He was a man at Sarsen, and worked out what he called a "mortgage reversal." If Chu gave him the paperwork to the mortgage of the family house, he'd get the British government to slow some of the

CENTRE STAGE For Chu, recognition was always the lure. Both at work and at play

nationalism in reward money into paying off his house. Meanwhile, he'd continue lobbying MI6 to get the Queen off their backs long enough to make Chu a knight.

The mortgage reversal was put in place, but without any reward money being deposited by the British. Instead, Cheung will be had to take a loan against the house to cover "bridging expenses." Cheung's explanation for the loan must have seemed logical to Chu because he was already in a meeting of all his relatives. "Bill told us we'd get all this money," Tom Chu told me. "They would pay off everybody's mortgages and all the kids' university would be paid for. The whole Chu family would never have to work if they didn't agree their mother." As Chu recalled, he'd then told the gathering, "What I need is everybody's bank account numbers and your loan numbers so we can give it to the British government and they can pay the money on the bank." He said, "I've then the amounts of your mortgages." So everybody did that. "At the time, I was still in awe" of Bill's reputation as a police officer, and he, like others in the family gathering, believed Bill's story about the vast rewards from Bill's anti-terrorism efforts. But then Tom suddenly backed out. "Bill said, 'I need a signed blank check from you.' I said, 'What? What's that for?' He said, 'We have to give it to Al. But I said, 'No I don't give money to Al. Absolutely not.'"

It was one of the last, but the rest of the family still trusting Chu, and in it, with the numbers to the family's wealth in hand. Chu and Cheung flew off to open a bank account in Taiwan under the auspices of a front company



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I BET HE FUMBLES ON SUNDAY

Forget who wins. Now you can wager on play calls, even the anthem.

BY JOHN ENTINE • When the Indianapolis Colts battle the Chicago Bears in Miami this weekend, an estimated 68 million people (a similar number of Americans voted George W. Bush into the White House) will have as much as US\$4 billion riding on the outcome. That's more than the gross domestic product of at least 77 countries.

Without question, Super Bowl Sunday is the most popular sports betting day of the year. Legal bets in the U.S., using sports books in Nevada, totaled US\$9.2 million last year. That's about 1.6 percent of all wagers. Another US\$500 million was bet online (most Internet gambling sites operate offshore to get around strict U.S. betting laws). And the rest was through bookies, in office pools or between friends over a bottle of Bud Light. (If the experts are right, all those bets will add up to \$100 million by the end of the game.)

Bill Thompson, author of *Gambling in America*, says about 90 percent of Super Bowl bets are based on the point spread (only a few are based on the over/under) and the Colts and Bears score more, or less, than 40.5 points combined. Side bets—known in the gambling business as proposition, or prop bets—include who will throw the first pass of the game. There are an even more specific bets, on and off the field, that aren't directly related to the final score. They keep the game interesting for everyone—from the wrong fan to the hard-core gambler looking for ways to diversify and multiply his winnings.

Many of the bets are—available through sports betting websites in Nevada and some use football-related words that mean win the coin toss? (It's been agreed that Brett Jones (Cincinnati) will toss the coin on the Big Day game.) Will the first play of the game be a pass or a run? Which coach will call the first time out? Will the first blocked field goal (if there is one) come left or right?

Other prop bets are downright absurd. They range from the color of the Colts' coach's pants to the winning coach's hair to whether Lady's GOSPEL Morning will have more radio airplay than the Dixie Chicks will win Grammy Awards this year. A couple of years ago one website had an over/under on how long it would take Beyoncé to sing the Star Spangled Banner (those who bet under 1 minute and 30 seconds won a new iPod). Last year, the Rolling Stones' decision to begin their halftime show with Shorty McPuff paid 15 to 1. (Steven Seagal

was awarded legally in sports betting pools.) They range from the color of the Colts' coach's pants to the winning coach's hair to whether Lady's GOSPEL Morning will have more radio airplay than the Dixie Chicks will win Grammy Awards this year. A couple of years ago one website had an over/under on how long it would take Beyoncé to sing the Star Spangled Banner (those who bet under 1 minute and 30 seconds won a new iPod). Last year, the Rolling Stones' decision to begin their halftime show with Shorty McPuff paid 15 to 1. (Steven Seagal



COLTS' QB Peyton Manning (No. 18) is tough with the Colts' defense.

had been the 30-to-one favorite). "This year, they could do it," Bill Thompson says with his grin. "I bet the Colts will win the game." Thompson, a professor of public administration at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, has not surprisingly added to a worldwide multimillion-dollar betting industry.

While prop bets have been available in Vegas for years, they've exploded in popularity with the rise of Internet gambling. (There were only a few dozen sites a decade ago. Now there are more than 3,000.) In Canada, where it's illegal to accept a bet on a single game, hundreds of millions a year

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BUT CAN HE DO IT SAFEQUITY

With a winning hand, Mike "The Book" Heller broke three consecutive records at the World's Fastest Typewriter Competition in Anaheim, Calif., last week. In 40 seconds, the 27-year-old from Minneapolis, Minn., broke down 1,034 drum strokes, shattering Tim "Silver Fox" Walker's 1994 record of 1,014. Heller, an ex-convict, is now the fastest typewriter operator in the world. He is now the fastest typewriter operator in the world. He is now the fastest typewriter operator in the world.

'THEY ARE SPREADING SOME KIND OF PROPAGANDA WHICH IS DIRECTED AGAINST RUSSIAN CITIZENS. I SEE IN THIS SOME ELEMENTS MORE FITTING TO OLD WAR TIME.'—MURDER SUSPECT **ANDREI LUGOVOL**

HAUKO YAMAGISAWA 'WITH-GIVING MACHINES' UNITE

Japan's aging and shrinking population has long been a problem, but recently it's caused Prime Minister Shinzo Abe undue grief. His health minister, **Hauko Yamagisawa**, got the government in a bit of trouble after giving a speech on the country's dismal birth rate, saying that "the number of birth-giving machines is fixed, so all we can ask is that they do their best per head."

Despite intense daily apologizing and calling his comments "misheard," the 77-year-old lawmaker drew criticism—something the PM, whose approval ratings have slipped of late, doesn't need. Luckily, his government has plans to boost the population—which shrunk for the first time ever in 2005—with new child care and child fertility programs. No doubt better baby-making is common than Yamagisawa's chauvinistic slurs.



BRANDY NORWOOD POLICE WANT POP STAR PROSECUTED

The California Highway Patrol has recommended that singer Brandi Norwood be charged with vehicular manslaughter after her refusal to a four-car crash the coasted on Dec. 30. The 27-year-old, known in the business by her first name, started her morning commute at 14 (she and Monica topped the charts in 1995 with *The Day I Moved*) and went on to dominate TV's *So So* series. She was driving her Land Rover on a Los Angeles freeway late morning when traffic slowed suddenly, and she rear-ended the Japanese minivan after floored the car's drive divider and slid onto its left lane where it was headed E, killing the driver, **Arash Aboukhani**, a 35-year-old mother of one. Police determined that drugs and alcohol were not a factor and Brandy was driving at or below the speed limit of 65 m.p.h. If charged, she could face a \$25,000 fine and up to a year in jail.

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JOHANNE GELINAS A CASE OF 'SHOOTOUTS' THE MESSENGER?

Even as climate change continues to be one of the hottest topics in the House, **Johanne Gelinas**, the government's environment commissioner, was tarred this week. Sources say that over the last several months, her boss, cabinet general **Sheila Fraser**, was growing increasingly frustrated with Gelinas's suspicious style. Last September, Gelinas, who held the position since 2000, released a report accusing the previous Liberal government's efforts, claiming that the Greens had done enough to reduce emissions while in power. They government should see first signs to cut greenhouse gas emissions. More recently, she's been highly critical of the Tories' clean air plan. **Ron Thompson**, an assistant and a member of Fraser's office, will take over in the interim. The change wasn't welcomed by everyone on the Hill. Green Party of Canada leader **Elizabeth May** said the "decision smacks of shooting the messenger."

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CHRISTOPHER DANIEL GAY NOT THE FASTEST GETAWAY CAR

He just wanted to get home to his mama. That's except owner **Christopher Daniel Gay**'s excuse for fleeing a prison transport during a bust in Northville, S.C., and landing police on a live state marshal. Gay, 32, whose mother, **Anne Shall**, is dying of colon cancer, put his history of missing trucks to good use while on the lam. He stole a pickup, a '96 Mar. Mar. for order filed with US\$600,000 in cash, and country music singer **Cristy Lane**'s tour bus. The vehicle carried him from South Carolina to Tennessee, where his mother lives, then to Florida where he was apprehended. His final undoing, it seems, was a weakness for MASCAR. Police caught up to Gay at the U.S. International Speedway, after he tried and failed to evade traffic officials out of a gasoline. Despite it all, his mother stayed true. "What he did was wrong," she said, "but he knows his mama don't have long."

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DAN FEDERKEIL AND ISRAEL IDONJIE TWO PRISONERS' BIG ADVENTURE IN MIAMI

Dan Federkeil, an offensive lineman with the Indianapolis Colts, and Israel Idonjie, a defensive lineman with the Chicago Bears, have a few things in common. Both are holding football players—each stands on four stomachs tall and weighs more than 375 lbs. Both played football at Canadian universities. Federkeil, for the University of Calgary, and Idonjie, for the University of Miami, both played for the same all-star team, Super Bowl XLII. It's the first time that both offensive linemen have played in a Super Bowl in their long careers. Idonjie was born in Nigeria and moved to Brandon, Man., as a child. After picking up a football in high school, he went on to become a star for the Bears and joined the team in 2004. Federkeil, from Medicine Hat, Alta., joined the Colts in 2004. He's on the roster, but the 25-year-old Idonjie won't see action on Sunday. Still, it's a big step for someone who recently worked security at the U.S. Capitol.

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CHELSEA CLINTON MIMES THE WORD ON CAMPAIGN TRAIL

As if being the first daughter ever wasn't enough, **Chelsea Clinton** is now standing by her mother as **Hillary Rodham Clinton** goes to fight for a gritty caucus vote in Iowa—where she currently trails both Barack Obama and John Edwards. While her dad's public endorsement can't hurt Clinton's chances, she'll have to overcome her mother, Chelsea, 36, is seen as the strong silent type. She will appear alongside Clinton at several events, but will not make policy statements. Town Hall says that Clinton's daughter's support is a major boost. Born Oxford and now works at a Wall Street hedge fund management firm—will show what a terrific mother Hillary has been and boost the White House hope. Her "main strategy," named as engaging female voters.

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ANDREI LUGOVOL THE SPY WOULDN'T COME IN FROM THE COLD

Reports that Scotland Yard will request the extradition of **Andrei Lugovoi** for the poisoning death of former KGB agent **Alexander Litvinenko** have set off speculation between Moscow and London. Even though the pro-Putin Liberal Democratic party supports a trial—Lugovoi for over London residents wanted in Russia—spies person in the Russian government could have no chance of a snap. Lugovoi, a former KGB officer, met with Litvinenko in London hotel last November, shortly before Litvinenko died of ingesting a rare radioactive isotope. Antony Moore, British foreign secretary, has identified Lugovoi as a suspect, but he claims that the British investigation who interviewed him in Russia said he was just a witness. He also accuses the London media of a smear campaign. "They are spreading some kind of propaganda which is directed against Russian citizens. I see in this some elements more fitting to Cold War times."

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CHAD HURLEY BOOZING MORE OUT OF THE TUBE

Multi-influencer **Chad Hurley**, the co-founder of YouTube, plans to spend the month of May in Switzerland, the 30-year-old former wunderkind from California announced that YouTube (the video-sharing site was bought by Google for \$1.65 billion) will soon introduce a new social-sharing system for its users. The move could mean that ads played before or after the video. Hurley says he held off implementing this kind of system to not to foster community activity by money, but now "we are getting to where we have an opportunity to support creativity." Suggesting that users were more to sign up for his school.

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tv

Why Burke's in trouble
p.58

music

Arcade Fire's new album
p.59

books

The cultural left and 9/11
p.60

stage

Joni Mitchell does ballet
p.61

exhibit

War museum hot potato?
p.62

humour

That not for Septo-Bernol
p.63



PICARD (top) could kick Toronto chefs' As Picard in Cochon in Montreal

Brilliant, ballsy, it's vegan hell

Martin Picard could kick Toronto chefs' pretty-boy asses any day **BY ANNE KINGSTON**

taste

Martin Picard, the wild man of Quebec cuisine, used to be considered a secret. In culinary circles the 40-year-old chef is known as a Kabbalah

expert, a semi-passionate, perfumed, a proponent of souring local, seasonal, moral arguments, and an insouciant critic of all that is processed, factory-farmed and brutal. Doors pack his Montreal bistro, Au Pied de Cochon, as much for Picard's redolent dishes of sugar-shock classics, pig's liver, venison tongue in tarragon sauce, tarragon soup, sorrels de crabe, pickled chicken, and his elegant five-grain-popped potatoes, which winners were on the menu of famous pretty-boy chefs in Toronto and Vancouver without attribution.

His fame is spreading. Last year, Gourmet magazine noted to the restaurant written by Anthony Bourdain, the chef, author and 50-year-old man, "Check in his car: You have to go to this restaurant. You're going to love the guy," says Bourdain, who calls Au Pied de Cochon "the restaurant I'd been wanting for my whole life." The first time he visited, he recalls, Picard instructed a chef to "kill him." "And he nearly did." The brilliantly grown up published Au Pied de Cochon—The

Alison, published last October, became the year's unexpected cookbook sensation. The New York Times called it "a publishing phenomenon." A documentary about Picard is in the works. He was the only Canadian selected to appear with 50 chefs, among them Ferran Adrià, Jamie Oliver, Gordon Ramsay, Alton Brown and Mario Batali, in photographer Melissa Duenas' book *The Last Supper*, due out later this year.

In a magazine and a new food magazine, and celebrity chef endorsement, Picard, with his live fire table, black-eyed anatomy and unapologetic appetite, provides welcome

THE SIGNATURE five-grain-popped potatoes



relief. Now, to him, the carnivorous lifestyle looks like a pump. Picard merely swirls up his hair in respectation in the cookbook, posing in one photograph naked save for a strategically placed cloth, changing from a bottle of wine to a beehive and talking with TV host Guy Fieri. "I'm a chef, not a chef," he says. "Everything is about the work. Martin—food, wine, work, everything," says the Montreal chef Normand Laprise. Bourdain agrees: "For him, food is never enough."

Like the British chef Fergus Henderson and David, Picard embraces the "meat-to-kill" approach to cooking, whereas no animal part is too horrible to eat. He rejects the proximity of tasting menus on which duck is presented "three ways" and ingredients are reduced to fumes, air and gelatinousness. "I want people to see the reality of food," he says, sitting in his restaurant on a January afternoon in his staff kitchen for the night. His God, he confesses, food is primal, harking back to a time before industrial farming, before naturally grown food was sold in a premium family pot. Au Pied de Cochon is a vegan hell. "I don't mean" and (intermittent) direct, too, should take a pass, the second misanthrope in Picard's recipe for beans and meatballs reads, "Using a saw, cut the top of the piglet skulls to remove the brains."

Born in Repentigny, Que., Picard attended the Institut de tourisme et d'hôtellerie du Québec before taking a job at Montreal's fashionable Cerveau, run by Laprise, who has not a serious food production in Quebec. When Laprise opened the nouvelle cuisine shrine Rogelin in 1993, Picard was his boss. He left to travel and cook in France and Italy, briefly considering opening a restaurant in France before returning. "I wanted to find my roots here," he says. After visiting in the Chic Club de Paris, he opened Au Pied de Cochon in 2001 in the Plateau neighbourhood.

Picard detests the anonymity of most high-end cuisine. "It's all the same: a square plate with three things on it." He poses the Spanish culinary award Ferran Adrià of El Bulli for his originality and creation, if not his food. "El Bulli is good for government," he says. "They've done something new with taste. But you end up eating 25 small courses. Come on, you need the average and good 'Oh, oh, oh.'" He rolls his eyes. "It's very intellectual."

Picard's approach is visceral to humour, not disguise, what he believes is a clear line comes from the barnyard, the forest, the garden. In the cookbook he's greeted with a freshly ground beef, his hands bloody. "I have no qualms about burning in today's world,"

taste

he wears, saying "When I go out hunting, I feel I must not respect the animal I am killing." At his second "hunter's banquet," the table is laden with moose tongue, moose heart, muskox and pigeon presented cooked on a silver tray. Picard ends in the plural praise of high and low. His delectable hot glass meringue reflects a Babbalanjaish grasp of folk grain for

thing to do," says Boisdun, who wrote the introduction to the English translation. [The French version begins with a 48-page graphic novel] about the "history of pork," its history was deemed "too Quebecois" so with some green ham money, but now they're all looking down the door and we'll see pale intentions." Included is a DVD showing Picard trying out new recipes, setting out in a comic,

ducks for fine grass, an *À la Piel de Cochon* staple. Picard has little patience. "It's very stupid," he says. "They photographed some duck who was too fat and ugly." But if you think about it, it's just an animal, it's just a duck. "We're now killing people all over the world for religion and now we have people dying for a duck." Picard is a doer, says the father of men. "A lot of kids are so fat they can't move because they are eating that f---ing fat food. People should care about the kids and not the ducks because we're eating the ducks very well." The degradation of food quality reflects him. "We're working like mules," he says. "Everything fast, fast, fast and we're eating very badly. We want to save money, we want convenience and we lose everything."



where better. His wheaten *ESQ* "Duck in a can" is half a small duck, low grass, garlic and balsamic demi-glace, canned, cooked, then conveniently opened at the table and dumped over bread and cold macaroni. He'll do the food fast but with top notch ingredients. "It's my pop art," he shrugs. "It's not going to change the world."

Boisdun calls *À la Piel de Cochon* "carnal proof." "Either you get it or you don't," he says. "It's the antithesis of the vegetarianism. [Picard] couldn't only be for the beautiful people, some. He holds all of the stuff without a conscience of not eating an organism. He respects the animal but he's not a guy who sticks food. Respectfully or unconsciously he's eating a middle finger of that. He'll promote pig's head in maple syrup with gold flakes on the nose. 'It's a real sexy pig.'"



PREPARATIONS for "Duck in a can," which is ceremoniously opened at the table and served, here to Anthony Boisdun.

He calls Picard "one of five or six classic figures in culinary history dating back to Roman times," observing that "a common denominator of great chefs—he is Fernan Adria or Thomas Keller—in the food tells us the place they're cooking, the culture they're coming from and also a wider world view." That world view is at *À la Piel de Cochon* the *Alban* Parisian/Paris, part scrap book, part recipe collection with illustrations and designed by *Paul de Cochon* with Tim Tassei, the album is a collaborative effort that pays homage to staff, suppliers, restaurants and the restaurant's only spirit, *ESQ* is its third offering, having sold 15,000 copies in French and 4,000 in English. "It blew off the shelf," says Adria. In 1992, the winner of *Turner's Cookbook Series*. "It was all word of mouth." Orders have poured in from chefs in London and the U.S. "It's a very busy

quest for a journey in search of positive images, and visiting suppliers to showcase with the produce. At the end of the pork farm where pigs are raised the cramped, filthy conditions of corporate production, he catches a pig and cures. "Do you want to know how I'm going to cook pork?" In Picard's menu, ethically raised animals make for a better dinner. He catches head and chicken while the one roasts for the producers, preferring the good taste of viscera farmed on a ranch outside Montreal.

At for the fun over the force-feeding of

Lack of respect for culinary tradition is an other side point. "We have a government that doesn't care about food," he says. "They just say 'Eat five vegetables a day.' That's so stupid." He believes the government should support the restaurant industry as they do in France and Spain. "Nowhere in the U.S. do these guys are paying for everything," he says. He notes, "I know that that could take a decade, to create a Quebecois farm on par with that of France's Emperor. He's recently returned from northern Spain, where he observed the production of *paseo* region, the waxy, ennobled meat regarded as the holy grail of pork. "Maron is a big dinner," observes Lapierre, who says Picard approached him for assistance in setting up supplier shops to make maple here. "I'm not quite ready for that but I want to help him. I lost Maron because he's so intense."

Of his new venture, Picard is unfazed. Don't expect a Maron Picard line of butcher knives anytime soon. "I have a supplier in spring 'me' but I'm learning," he says. "I have promises. Maybe they're not the ones people want to have but they're mine." He shrugs. The suggestion that victims could change Picard makes Boisdun laugh. "I would be shocked," he says, "if he changes his T-shirt."

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TODAY'S SPECIAL... CAFFEINATED DOUGHNUTS
Caffeine addicts may have a new way of getting their fix. Thanks to a molecular scientist's latest invention, Robert Babinovich of Durham, N.C., has come up with a way to create doughnuts and other baked goods that pack as much caffeine as two cups of coffee—without the latter taste. Babinovich's tasty treats aren't on the market yet, but he has been approaching some of the big names in the food scene, including Starbucks.



STREET CREW: Arcade Fire performs on a stage outside St. John's Church in Laidlaw after a concert Monday night. The first in their 200

Have hurdy-gurdy, will travel

Secret gigs, parody ads, a London busk-fest: yes, Arcade Fire has a new album to promote

SEATE OF THE U
 "It's a story every peo-
 ple has to hear. The Presi-
 dent's giving President
 here troubling. And
 to develop different
 thinking. It's almost
 our phone to its."

IGNORANCE ADDRESS ACCORDING TO TV, the state of the union matches up two blunt adjectives and words: —Joe Stewart
Iraqi credit, though. He addressed the president—the war in Iraq, the economy, the threat of nuclear fuel. He seemed to know what we were all about. He was reading war mail or listening to my Leno.

In the year since they last played live, at the Red Centre in Montreal where they opened for U2, they have thought up a creative campaign to market the new album without using the skills. First came an ad for *Nine Ball* disguised as a low budget parody of a controversial album ad and released on YouTube.

believe "wade" she then-unhappily found by giving a \$750000 to Financial-Investments called the current set of Accade Wire concerns the "Moon Anticipated Tour of All Time" Hyperbolic, yes, though the London show sold out in minutes, as did their upcoming five-night run at Maastricht and New York.

But it's his earnest, honest manner, like the one on St. John's stage that will win the hearts and minds of new fans. Those people on the balconies certainly looked as though they were going to go out and buy New Belie. ■



THE SHINS, HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY
*You can take it for a while / Steer your tongue and smile / Like every mother does an only child / But the stars are looking out / Like spirals from a cloud / A missed moment counting down and around / You're wondering why you're here / Because you had to know that I was here of you / Though I know you marked your diads / I can see that the change was just too hard for us - from Sun on Me, on their new album, *Whirlpool*. The Niche Ave.*



STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS — **ACCORDING TO TV**
 "It's eleven every year, the state of the union marches up two billion dollars to the President and words. — Joe Stroman
 "I'll give President Bush credit, though. He addressed the problems troubling Americans—the war in Iraq, the economy, the need to develop alternative fuels. He seemed to listen what we were thinking. It's almost as if he was reading our mail or listening to our phone calls." — Jay Leno



THE SHOW: HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY
You can file it for a while / Sit your tongue and smile / Like every mother does an upsy child / But the stars are leaking out / Like spittle from a glass / Antisocial resentment / Counting down / And passed / You're misbehaving, say thank / Because you had / know that I was *Not* of you / Though I know you mistook you / And / I can see that change was just too hard for us - from / Me, or their new babies, *Winona The Night Awe*

U.S. COLLEGE STUDENTS ON STRONG BREAK IN Florida. What would Sayyid Qutb say? He found 1547 America too liberal...

Fighting 'the enemy at home'

Britney's rubbish, but so's the idea of making common cause with 'moderate Muslims'

BY HARRY STEIN

The Enemy At Home: The Cultural Left and Its Responsibility for 9/11 is the geopolitical TV doc I. As you may recall, that was the title of the artil D.J. Stragman, some no sooner announced than yanked from the webpages and pulped by its publisher. DJ isn't saying he did it: but he'd had done it if he'd been in this lifetime. Dimesh D'Souza's new book, he's not the phial's marketing control but he's the writer, then pretty much the co-author of America he's been offered to back up the facts in the new on Sept. 10, 2002.

Wherever it's still. He's rounded up ten of denunciations of the Great Satan's top of "Islamism, homophobia, terrorism, gambling, and trading with terrorists" (to cite Osama bin Laden himself). Quote after quote about America's godless social standards on the page like eye-catching round-ups in a San Francisco headline on a "fast weight" in 1978 human rights for human would? "What human? What rights?" scoffs a columnist for the Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram. After couple of pages of wailing on, D'Souza usually feels obliged to denounce himself.

"However undesirable these sentiments..." And occasionally one can almost hear the author at Doubleday saying the author made the denouncing a little less perfunctory.

"However much crassly these accusations... and I find them appalling..."

Much better D'Souza write, that's a good floor and a half D'Souza's publisher has not advertised to U.S. conservative magazines since under the slogan "Let The Debate Begin," but debate with his conservative con-

front seems to have stopped for the time of Islam. So let me repeat in D'Souza lays his argument out on page one: "The cultural left and its allies in Congress, the media, Hollywood, the non-profit sector, and the universities are the primary cause of the evil of anger toward America that is erupting from the Islamic world... Without the cultural left, 9/11 would not have happened." American conservatives should understand that "moderate Muslims" around the world are their allies in making "the enemy at home."

It's okay before we get to that let's correct the edge what D'Souza gets right. It's correct to be known when he calls the "radicalization" of much Muslim-American Islam. This Ditty Morley, Washington state's Democratic senator, and he became a senator that Osama bin Laden's popularity is due to SU. Can also deal with social welfare programs.

"He's been out in these countries for decades, building schools, building mosques, building infrastructure, building daycare facilities, building health care facilities, and the people are extremely grateful."

This is not just, as they say in Britain, bad looks on bin Laden, but looks on socializing with neo-pat Senator Morley. What way up in cloud-outlook land Al-Qaida has never built a single "daycare facility" and they never

will. Why? Because they believe Islam, like most traditional societies (including ours, until a generation or so back) already has a perfectly good "daycare facility," the home. For a mother to leave her children to be raised by strangers while she goes to work at the convenience store is not still most Muslims an ancient program. Maybe they're wrong, maybe they're right. But we ought at least to see the difference. Especially if we're one of only a hundred out of 160 million people who get to be a U.S. senator.

Ditty Morley was a relatively lonely cheerleader for Osama bin Laden's daycare program. But D'Souza identifies a much more widespread and dangerous form of "radicalization" in the photographs from Abu Ghraib. For hypothetical liberal names, this was [and remains] a shocking exploit of force. The question for Western commentators was very simple: how far up the chain of command did authorization for these revolting photographs go? Passed with a guy being led around on a dog collar with metal prongs on his head and a soldier sticking out his hand, the anti-war crowd wanted to know whether the attorney general had issued a memo on the use of tropical fruits in interrogation techniques and whether there was a smoking gun in the Pentagon revealing massive bulk purchases from Vietnam's Secret. The latter conservative commentators scoff: anyone who'd spent 10 minutes in an Iraqi or Syrian or Egyptian or Saudi

or Yemeni prison would not regard the Abu Ghraib scenes as torture.

We scoffers were only half-right. In the Arab world, the "shocking exploit of force" was shocking not because it was unusual but because it exposed something worse. "Most Muslims did not view it as a torture story at all," writes D'Souza. "Abu Ghraib was one of Saddam Hussein's most notorious prisons. Tens of thousands of people were held there and many were subject to inhumane beatings and abuse. Once a week, there were hangings outside the prison. This is what Muslims mean by torture, not the lights-on lights-off version that American liberals are so indignant about... The main facts of Islamic dogma was what Muslims perceived as extreme sexual perversion." Saddam's guards pulled up your fingernails to torture him, not to show his Lyndie England, a female soldier and a doctor, hoodlump and loaded up and pump naked for photographs with passive class acquaintances and making men masturbate in front of her and smiling.



OSAMA BIN LADEN'S WIFE, 1998

the photographs all over the Internet, all that to make me represent something far darker than a psyche doctor. "It was just for fun," reported Pat Arbut, the military attorney who interviewed Private Jackson. "They didn't think it was a big deal." That's the point: anyone who's a doctor, pregnant soldier, or feminist or other honest woman as a soldier, and it's no big deal.

When the Ayatollah Khomeini declared America "The Great Satan," he was making a far more persuasive case than the US and Europeans who accuse the U.S. as the Great Satan. Satan is a soldier, and so is America. And, when he said, "Lyndie England, they don't like where they live."

I agree, up to a point. Remember a year or two back when Janet Jackson's nipple got in

an appearance in the Super Bowl? Everyone was aghast, and the Federal Communications Commission launched an investigation. But it wasn't the nipple. I like nipples. It was the moan. The moan. When she struck me about the Super Bowl "entertainment" was how low and yelping and moaning it was in the 30 minutes leading up to the opening nipple. It was noisy and noisy where it was still fully clothed. I'm not saying Jackson's cover story on our daily news the sensibility of much of our population is inhumane and degrading. D'Souza makes a good observation about pornography: every society has it, but you said to have to pull your hair down and turn your collar up and skulk off to the steady part of town. Now it's provided as a service on your hand screen by every major chain. That's a small sign of a big shift.

When I put cinema in his belief that it will make any difference to the war on terror in what felt like a slightly dishonest passage, the author deserves considerable credit to the writings of Sayyid Qutb, the intellectual progenitor of what passes for modern Islamism. "Qutb became fiercely anti-American after living in the United States," writes D'Souza without once mentioning where or when that occurred. New York in the 1950s? San Francisco in the summer of love? No. It was 1966—the year when America's television debauched popular culture produced Don Quixote, the Red-Haired Boy, and South Pacific. And the thinking pulsating nerve center of his seven of them was Greeley, Colo., where Sayyid Qutb went to a dinner. "The scene correlated with the frenetic music from the gramophone. Dancing-legged legs led the ball, arms draped around the waist, chests met chests, lips met lips."

As to me in Manhattan's couple of months back in 1969, Greeley, Colo., was dry. The dance was a church social. The frenetic music was Frank Sinatra's duet with Baby. It's Cold Outside. "Later Williams and Ricardo Montalvo introduced it in the film Napoleon's Daughter."

Look, if I would persuade "to be hanged up the noblest member body," did I lay off the Tapac CDS and Clarke's shoes and Britney Spears' nasal passages? But you'll have to give Sayyid Qutb a Cold Outside from my cold-dad hands and my dancing school legs. As I said back then, "A world without Allah, Al-Qaida would be very odd indeed."

From a sophisticated writer, the central proposition of this book is absurd: that Western conservatism is the only common cause with "moderate Muslims." That would be merely the invention of the Bush school of thought because the godless left and the

gladiators embodied by the participation in one of the big "anti-war" rallies of a group called "Queens For Palestine." "Moderate" Islam is preferable to jihadism, has many admirable qualities and very few too. But attempting to align our moral values with theirs would be the right's version of appeasement and just as doomed. The only at that Islam test our devotion: that's a threat but as an opportunity. For the West to reverse the charge of the cold war would not require us to blame but would make us better suited to resisting degradation. We should reject Britain because she's rubbish, not as a political strategy. ■

MACLEAN'S BESTSELLERS

COMPILED BY BRIAN BETHUNE

Fiction	LAST WEEK	WEEKS ON CHART
1. MOTHERS AND SONS by Colin Firth 100		
2. BITE FRANCHISE by John Homan 470		
3. YEAR by Guy de Maupassant 100		
4. HOUSE OF MISTERY by Mark Twain 100		
5. SECRETARY FROM THE WHITE HOUSE by David McCullough 100		
6. THE CUSTODIAN OF PARADISE by William Faulkner 100		
7. THE OTHER SIDE OF THE BRIDGE by John Galsworthy 100		
8. YOU SACK by Christopher Moore 100		
9. THE BOOK OF MARGARET by Lewis Carroll 100		
10. SANDED 5 GARDEN by David Copperfield 100		

Non-fiction	LAST WEEK	WEEKS ON CHART
1. THE DEAD END by Richard Dawkins 100		
2. THE AMERICAN DREAM by Allen Tate 100		
3. NOVUS IN ORDO by Margaret MacLennan 100		
4. THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THE THUNDERBOLT by John Galsworthy 100		
5. ABOUT ALICE by John Galsworthy 100		
6. RIGHT SIDE UP by Paul Wells 100		
7. THE FEMALE BRANCH by Louise Brown 100		
8. THE LIFE OF JIMMY CARTER by Jimmy Carter 100		
9. THE LIFE OF KING LEE by Anthony Lester 100		

FINALLY, A BOOK ABOUT... JESUS IN THE MOVIES

It's arguable that most people know whatever it is they know about Jesus from film than from the Bible. At least that's the claim of Jesus of Nazareth (1978) by David J. Ross, a classic film scholar. The book is a history of the film, from the 1912 classic *The Man Who Was Jesus* to the 1978 film *Jesus of Nazareth*. It's a book that examines how the ever-evolving theology and politics of Jesus' biopics reflect the times in which they were made.



ANDREW DAVIES



DANCERS wear combat helmets for *The Puddle and the Dream*. "We're not used to dancing with something that heavy on our heads!"

Joni Mitchell marches into Calgary

Corporate sponsors were underwhelmed by the Alberta native's provocative new ballet

BY JANICE FAIRLEY • Janice Carlson, the president of the Alberta College of Art and Design, says he's going to "re-examine" his view on "I have a key," the woman organizer. The hot cross is Joni Mitchell and her new collaboration with the Alberta Ballet. While the artist shows, *Dancing Joni and Other Birds*, debuts Feb. 8 at the Joffrey Auditorium in Calgary, the dance rehearsal the night before for *The Puddle and the Dream*, Mitchell's first ballet, is reserved for university and college students, and Mitchell will meet with them afterwards. For a private chat at ACAD, the only public talk she's agreed to in Calgary. The *Puddle and the Dream* represents a coming out for Mitchell, and focuses on her next protestations, the environmental, and was "Dancing Joni" with her paintings as projected behind her. At the same time, Mitchell was one of the most vocal dancers who protested jumping on a government budget and dancing about climate change and top hop moves to Mitchell's best of the black songs. "We're not used to dancing with something that heavy on our heads. It took getting used to," Mitchell's voice played high, lyrical and familiar. "The old pick the ones / We do in love / To be hurt-off-the-best-of-black songs."

After three hours, Alberta Ballet artists showed Joni Mitchell's book for a week, just one of the ways he's actually connected with Mitchell, who is making a new return to the province where she was born in 1943. Indeed, Mitchell spent a year at the Alberta College of Art, and became pregnant by a fellow classmate, then gave the baby up for adoption in Toronto. She was famously reunited with her daughter in 1997.

ACAD has approached Joni Mitchell to return for years. But as Grand Malice, 45, who made the connection. Growing up in Hull, Que., Grand Malice was aware of Mitchell's songs, but hardly in touch with them. After he arrived in Calgary five years ago as a journalist, he took a closer look at her work. Grand Malice wrote Mitchell an unsolicited letter. To his surprise, she invited him to meet her for dinner. He flew down to California last June. "She just pulled up in a car, and she was so... well, I recognized her as a human right away." Because they both smile, they are on the patio and spent three hours talking "about everything—love, death, sex" at a private restaurant near Rodeo Drive. "I went back home and did an in-depth study of her music, and came back to Los Angeles with a scenario about a woman and her child."

They met at the same restaurant, where Mitchell promptly rejected the idea. "She didn't think anything biographic would be interesting," Grand Malice recalls. "When she would be interested to write about—environment and war." Mitchell then invited Grand Malice back to her home to show him her latest paintings, and they talked until it was 10 p.m. of the musical material for *Dancing Joni*, the writer on the show's playlist, comes from an album called *Dog Day Dog*, which "was poorly received in the '60s, and was

almost immediately repressed for more than 20 years." She also sets to music Kipling's poem (*Far from Sea's The Second Coming*).

Critics from New York, London and L.A. are coming to the show. Grand Malice says with a smile, "I am feeling very pressured." There are other pressures, too. The college crowd and busy business may be interested in war and environmental devastation, but corporate Calgary is underwhelmed. Especially when it became apparent that a painting of George W. Bush was part of the critique. The first run of posters for *Dancing Joni and Other Birds* went off without a peering eye.

The board of the Alberta Ballet represents a who's who of corporate Calgary—Enbridge, ATCO, Telus—has some stepped forward. With leaders three weeks into the province, Devonport Meadows, a large Calgary bag box and center, signed up to sponsor Grand Malice. He was told by several people to be privately disappointed. Publicly, "sponsorship is a challenge in the arts," he says.

University of Calgary professor of dance Jane Flynn is one of those planning to make into the environmental. As a freshman, there was Mitchell at Cornell University in the '70s. "I thought I'd died and gone to heaven." Flynn is more than willing to provide university students for a chance to see Mitchell again. "Her poetry has moved the rest of me. I am really curious to see how Joni has managed to reconcile a chaotic force with her contemporary music." ■



PERFORMANCE OF THE WEEK... ANYTHING BUNNIES
Turning *Goodnight Moon* into a musical was a challenge for playwright Chad Herry because there are only 118 words in the famous children's story of a little bunny saying his goodnights to the sheep, the moon and his cow. But by turning illustrated animals, including the quiet mouse that appears on every page, into characters, Herry created a 35-minute production (now at the Seattle Children's Theatre) with four actors and assorted puppets.

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— RICHARD ROBERTS, EW.COM & ROBERTS

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— PETER TRUBEN, ROLLING STONE

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exhibit

ONE OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS BY Stephen Thomas That will be on display at the Canadian War Museum. The men are factory workers in Kabul.

Will this show become a war zone?

The Canadian War Museum's Afghanistan exhibition is bound to provoke heated debate

BY JOHN GIDDER • The curators at the Canadian War Museum are no strangers to controversy when it comes to the way they present the past. In recent years, they've argued veterans by displaying a painting of a Canadian soldier torturing a prisoner in Somalia, and again with the cost in a Second World War exhibit that used the "value and morality" of Allied bombing of Germany versus "brutally contested" that with a new show, *Afghanistan: A Glimpse of War*, set to open on Feb. 14, the museum has taken from public history's most polarizing ongoing military mission—one that is a very serious political hot button.

Deen Obeir, the museum's director of research and exhibitions, says the show is carefully designed not to suggest whether Canada's combat role is right or wrong. "The exhibition is very intentionally called 'a glimpse of war,'" Obeir says, "because it's a geopolitical exploration of its origins and impact." Visitors will see photographs, documentary video footage and artifacts like a G-Wagon—a sort of jeep—but instead of which was blown up by an unexploded explosive device, injuring three soldiers and a journalist. "Don't try to approach it very simply," Obeir says. "Present the factual evidence with-out trying to lead people as to what they should think about it."

But the journalists who shot the photographs that form the core of the show is less guarded about the issue as he hopes visitors will take away. Stephen Thomas, a Canadian Press reporter and photographer who spent nearly 12 months in Afghanistan in three batches from 2001 to 2004, says the exhibition should help get to the root of the notion that Canada might be able to avoid war from Afghanistan.

regime Taliban or Afghanistan's violent southern region, but somehow still go on helping rebuild them. "We can't just go in and build bridges and dig wells and repair schools," Thomas says, "without first stopping the guys who are trying to stop that."

That won't be the one issue that should pull back from combat, while stopping a reconstruction effort. It's not that difficult that politicians or others who want Canadian troops out of Afghanistan will be asked to challenge the museum for its take on the war. It is the exhibition itself that leads to Thomas's conclusion, in doing so implicitly by bringing images of Canadian forces engaged in hard fighting together with portraits of the same troops trying to restore health care, education and a shattered economy.

And the show may be muddled against criticism by the way it pays tribute to the more than 40 Canadian soldiers who have died in Afghanistan. The final station visitors will see before leaving features a computer screen displaying a list of continuous slide show of the names and family pictures of those killed—from baby pictures to snapshots of boys playing hockey. Such intimate images are bound to pack an emotional punch. But Obeir says museum-goers will be left to draw their own, perhaps conflicting, conclusions.

"It's equally possible that somebody would leave thinking, 'What a tragic loss of human life—it justifies me in my opposition to the war' or thinking, 'These are the heroes of our war'."

He says dealing with a conflict while it's still making headlines is not unusual for the museum. In 1994, it opened a new peace-keeping gallery while debate about the future of peacekeeping was swirling in the aftermath of the 1994 Somalia debacle. In 1999, while Canadian fighter pilots were taking part in the NATO bombing of Kosovo, the museum opened a gallery portraying Canada's role in the Kosovo crisis. These chance intersections of the museum's historical work and current events, though hardly equal the Afghanistan show's bold move—a full exhibition on the biggest and most contentious Canadian war story in decades as it continues to unfold. And this exhibition comes at the museum, following in spring 2005 move to a striking new building west of Parliament Hill, is well on the way to establishing itself as a must-see for tourists to Ottawa.

The Afghanistan show is scheduled to run until next January, but it won't remain static between opening and closing. Obeir says the museum plans to update the display in events in the theatre of war demand. One grain but perhaps inevitable task, adding names and faces to that closing computerized scroll of the loved and the lost. ■

NOW ON DISPLAY: ART IS GARBAGE, REALLY

Alexander Lowry developed his passion for photographing trash back in the '70s while he was a student in his recycling efforts. Now, in part to raise awareness of how much our society throws out, an exhibit of his refuse photographs, including abandoned sneakers and T-shirts sticking out of garbage cans, will be on display at the College of the Siskiyous art gallery in Weed, Calif., until Feb. 23.



I fear for those folks in television ad land



SCOTT FESSENDEN

TV advertising with baroque lunatic overtones levels of pathos

I think about the young men who view commercials for these body sprays—the ones that supposedly attract hordes of beauty ladies to the corners of men's pants. Intellectually, the young men recognize that such cannot possibly be accurate. It's absurd. Yet still they purchase the spray in the belief that the product will, through some mystical form of olfactory enchantment, trick one or two hot babes into having sex with them. Also, men's earnings that begin with a young man's generous application of body spray end with him having hot sex with one or two of his own hands, usually while his men power on his bedroam door yelling, "What's her sex?!" Have you been "zoomed?"

I think about Madsen's "Zoom Zoom" kid—where has he gone? Has he been confined to the advertising real firm to come as pastoral bliss and bread with a California Raisin?

I think about what it would be like to live in Shaving Commercial World, where the men are impossibly handsome and buff, the towels are always cradled tightly around the waist, and all bodies come handied with one very flaxy lady so suggestively sassy one's chin.

I think about the commercial for the Fiat Tempra—*the one where the man and the woman pick up their love child. The ad stars for a moment, but sticks in the most popular place of advertisement ever done in the name of the sport utility vehicle. The commercial acknowledges that, fast, you're never going to drive your SUV over rocky, expensive terrain—there are plenty of reasons you do*

need an off-road vehicle. And so we see the *Sonnet* driving over snowdrifts in the road and a couple of planks by a construction site before ending up parked on a small mound of dirt. All that ad agency brain power, all those creative minds, and the best case they could make involves being confronted with a bump. *Ship it into a fair wind zone, Poets—I think I see your job here!*

I think of the woman from the Head On ad. Have you seen this commercial? If the words "Apply directly to the forehead" just entered your brain, then you have! That's the ad in its entirety—a woman rubbing Head On (a glue stick-like headache remedy of some kind) onto her forehead while a voiceover says, three times in quick succession, "Head On! apply directly to the forehead!" That's it—less than 10 seconds long and after watching it you will never forget what Head On was and where and how

to use an ostensible company representing itself. *Repeat. Repeat. Repeat.*—and not only because of the ridiculous influence of making an ad that instantly induces three of the five temporary your product clients to forget it. If there were a 24-hour DVD box set about the making of the ad—taking us through from initial brainstorm to shooting, post production and the inevitable moment when one of the actors was recognized and reeked while taking the box—I would watch it in one sitting. Especially if it included the actual phone calls to the actors from their agents ("Start improvising how to simulate the sensation of frequent discharging of the bowels producing absolutely *hot, watery feces!*")

Literally I have hundreds of questions that require answers. At the shoot approached, did one of the actors fall the age to five, then remember the phone call that morning from the collector agency? Were there dis-



What's it like in Shaving Ad World, where all men are buff and all towels cling tightly?

it should be applied [to the forehead]? Directly? No? I wonder if the actors have been taught. In future, will they only lead gags with similarly blunt messages? *Lucky Charms* could do it. *Yes you can*! *Kate Winslet* sure as you want it!

And I think about the women who appear in those ads for *Pepto-Bismol*, in which a dance is performed to suggest a quest of intestinal ailments. These actors really had drama, man. Visions of wealth and art. And, and then one day they found their selves in front of a camera enacting synchronized body movements to indicate nausea, heartburn, indigestion, upset stomach—and in what is generally regarded as the most embarrassing TV ad moment since mother and daughter danced the "ret so fresh feeling"—*charlie*

ON THE WEB: Scott Fessenden's take on the week of the day TV has taken www.madabout.com/ScottFessenden/020210ScottFessendenMadAbout.com



EXHIBIT

REVISITING VANCOUVER

In 1951, Fred Hering, a German immigrant lad, landed in Vancouver. He hit the streets with a camera, capturing the on-screen signs of Greater Vancouver and the elegant disorder of the many sidewalks. It was a colorful change from pre-war Stuttgart, where he was orphaned during the war. Over the last 30 years, Hering has taken 50,000 color photos of Vancouver, an extraordinary visual history of the city as it underwent radical change. And now, until May 23, the Vancouver Art Gallery is showcasing 165 of his prints in *Fred Hering: Vancouver Photographs*, his first public retrospective.

Selling out, Hering was a medical photographer by trade, and never graduated from high school. He took photographs at night

DVD

A DIFFERENT KIND OF MISSILE DEFENCE

One of the greatest crappies? This movie is finally on DVD. In *Gyrfalcon*, the 1981 vehicle for Gyrfalcon, the most character-must

have the U.S. military. "Star Wars" cinematic defense system in the language of *Pulp Fiction*. But this movie's debut

ever means using a combination of gymnastic moves and karate chops. This movie will make you feel like Ronald Reagan lives again. *Jason's* *Revenge*

TV

CATCH HIM WHILE YOU CAN

One of the TV show *Kim* (Kobalt) partner, George, at British actor Chino Perez (Cabrera) (Doubtful) when his "unimpaired" character used his talent

and on weekends, recording his impressions on streets, recording walks through the city. He approached his art form in a working-class *Blues* having the streets by foot, in the Pacific tradition. "Photography is not about him," says Hering. "It's about being people in living situations."

Hering's work includes photos of the Port of Vancouver, the Pacific National Exhibition, a photograph of a rooming house and a photograph of a rooming house. "This is a story of a city," he says, standing in front of a photograph of a rooming house in 1957, "that has been lost." Before Vancouver was closed up with signage restrictions, blue glass highways and designer pop-ups—was a working port town. Vancouver has been closed up, but to Hering, some of the original, living culture was saved. *Nancy Macdonald*

Williams. On her making new noise, *West*, the *Los Angeles* singer grapples with her usual topic of loss. But this time she shifts to perhaps the most difficult loss of all—like of her mother. *Jay Williams*

BOOK

PST...LET ME TELL YOU A SECRET

Frank Warren's *The Secret Lives of Men and Women* is filled with the latest history that has made its *PostSecret* blog, which shows anonymous postcards from people with their deepest (and darkest) thoughts, so compelling. The book goes the postcard a vibrancy that only comes across in print and is filled with many new available online. *Suzanne Tyler*

MUSIC

SKIPPING LUCINDA IS YOUR LOSS

In an industry dominated by disposable pop producers, thank goodness for the indie and songwriting songs of Lucinda

FOOD

THE BEAUTY IS SKIN DEEP

Tired of those perfect-on-the-outside women that have the tone and texture of M&P's *Spurge*



on an UglyTaste tomato (available at Costco) and then can find a good one for the night. The tomato tomatoes were developed from a French heirloom called *Mariano*. They cost a little but will improve your taste buds to the handy days of summer. *Patricia Telle*

MUSIC

PARTY ON

While some tracks on *Bliss Party* at the *Westwood* in *The* City have the radio-friendly feel of *U2* and *Coldplay*, their main

KidCord's *unconventional* and *lyrical* focus on real life themes (the London bombings, immigration)—and his much-hyped ballad *apart* from the *dozens* of British rock and pop premeers. *John Jones*



4922.2057

The former mayor of Bjorkdale, Sask., spent his last day searching for his son, missing in a blizzard

Howard Hodesy was born in Tualala, S.D., on July 26, 1952. He was the only child of Helen and Donald Hodesy, a forest worker who also ran a buck feed on this willing gas that was dyed purple to mark it for farm use only. Howard next to school from Grades 1 to 8 in nearby Bardsdale, pronounced "Bardisland," by the locals. His family paid for him to attend private boarding school in Grinnell, Iowa, where he excelled at basketball and played occasional hockey. He was no longer the kid who stood six feet one, but as was his outgoing personality that made him popular. In his long-haired West Virgin, Anderson man Howard in the 1970s when Howard's dad and uncle Mike stopped their draft house near Vernon's father to show payment on a quarter-section-of-land. From the time he was young, Howard was being, Vernon says. "He could also alight he made friends when he walked down the black." Says Vernon's wife, Lorraine, who also knew Howard for years, "He liked to invade people—he would do just about anybody who visited, after they left."

Howard met his wife, Adeline, in another nearby hamlet, her hometown of Stanton, in 1951. She was working at the telephone exchange in a building that also housed a restaurant and rooms for rent. Howard was a general room manager who sat and lodged there. "He was tall and had blue eyes," Adeline says. "And he was kind." His part of the diadem? They were married on Jan. 8, 1954. Like his father Vernon, Howard soon became a pack of all trades. He was a grain buyer and a heavy machinery operator—jobs that would take him away from home for months at a time. By the time the kids had a few children, from Aunt Adeline, in a hospital, Adeline says, "There wasn't much work here. My daughter was a baby, and Howard would come home and the usual thing he'd do was to go." In the late 1960s, the family moved to a place George, he was, where Howard found a career as a commercial officer. After their youngest son Steven was born, Adeline also found work, she worked as a cashier at Wood's women's department store, but she and Howard always tried to spend each other off in his own house with the children. One winter, that meant Howard had to see on a train in the middle of the night and

one job—clearing the runways at the airport. His health began to suffer, and in the early 1970s, he had a heart attack. He and Adele moved back to the hillside where they had bought a property on spec, Adele says, hoping to sell it when housing prices went up. "Well, that never happened, of course," she adds. By then their children were grown and had made their own lives in L.A.

Although he was debilitated by his heart condition, Howard loved the wildlife and the lakes around Bardsdale. Besides camping, he fished for northern pike and pickerel and goldfish, sometimes at Taylor Lake where Vernon and Lorraine had a cottage. "We stayed a lot back in the north," Lorraine says. "You know, like you do in small towns." And he closed about the door. Ad has says that during one hard winter, he scratched a herd of about 25 to 30 his backyard kind feeder. "He went to see a farmer and he got into and a calf block for them," she says. Howard saved many of Bardsdale, but Adeline doesn't remember the date. "It's on a plaque around the house," she says. The man also a new-bought Adeline supplies made him heart from cover to cover every week. And he watched sports on TV. "In the winter, he couldn't do much because he couldn't stand the cold cold."

On Jan. 9, Howard and Adele Lynn's son Kevin was visiting friends in Mustang, the town where his mother and father had met. Kevin got in his 1985 Ford F 150 pickup about 6:30 p.m. to start back to his parents' home, just as the area's snow blizzard in 10 years was whiting out the road again. When he didn't arrive, Adele called around. Various people said they had seen him. She called the RCMP. On Sunday, Jan. 10, they found the empty truck. "It was in the middle of nowhere," says Kevin's sister Aimee. "There used to be homes all along that road, but now there's not."

That day, Howard went out with police and volunteers to look for his son. "He was tired," Vernon says. "He couldn't walk very much, but you know your mind never stops searching." At about 9 p.m., Jack, in his chair at home, Howard suffered a heart attack. He died on the kitchen floor. One week later, Kevin's friend body was found. He was 18.

BY DANBARA NICHOLS



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